Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 23. VICTORIA, B. C., MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1896. No. 9

Come and See

OUR LATEST SHIPMENTS OF NEW

Sterling Silver Goods.

NICE HAIR PINS, BELT PINS, BELT BUCKLES, ETC. ALSO SOME VERY PRETTY GOLD JEWELRY.

Our Prices are right, and everything always guaranteed at

Challoner & Mitchell,

Jewellers, 47 Government Street.

"Very Timely"

Waists

..AT THE..

Westside.

Eight Cases Opened To-Day.

See Windows.

Particulars To-Morrow.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

Monday, March 9th, 1896.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.,

100 Government Street.

Fire Agency—	The Liverpool & London & Globe Insce. Co. Losses settled without reference to Head or other branch office.
Marine Agency—	The Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, Lloyd's Underwriters, London.
Life and Accident—	The Traveler's Insurance Comapny.
Railway Agents—	The Union Pacific Railway Co'y.
Steamship Agents—	Atlantic Steamship Lines. Berths reserved by wire. Orders from Europe issued at lowest rates.
Coal Office—	THE WELLINGTON COAL YARD. Best Wellington Household, Nut, and Comox Steam and Blacksmith Coal, constantly on hand, delivered in quantities to suit.

Your Ear, Please.

We would like to put a question to you. Are you aware that it is only occasionally you can secure such values as we are offering in Groceries, etc?

A few of our "Good Things." Push them along!

10 lbs. Rolled Oats, 25c.

Ross Laundry Bar, 5c.

Electric Soap, 65c. per box.

Our Blend Tea, 20c. per lb.

A quart bottle Guinness' Stout of English Ale, 20c.

Neufchatel and Fromage De Bris Cheese just in.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

The Belle of the Kitchen

Can enjoy her work when she is provided with a

DUCHESS OF OXFORD RANGE.

The fire keeps in over night without spoiling the oven for the next day, and can be checked or brightened at a moment's notice.

In the oven the heat is EVEN THROUGHOUT, so that even a careless cook can hardly spoil food in the baking.

It saves coal and will last a life time.

Sold only by

Geo. Powell & Co.

CHEAPSIDE,

127 Government St.

Fountain Syringes.

We have a full line of the best manufacture at moderate prices.

John Cochrane,

Prescription Druggist, N. W. cor. Yates and Douglas streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, well educated, stenographer and first-class office man, desires employment; salary no object willing to work at anything for a start. Address B. B., Times office.

DON'T FORGET the Perfume Social given by the ladies of the Fan Club, Tuesday, March 10. Refreshments served; Richardson's orchestra. Alhambra hall, corner Yates and Government streets.

A FRESH CALVED JERSEY COW for sale. Apply R. Dinsdale, 48 Third street.

FOR SALE—2 to 4 lots on east side Cook street, between Belcher and Bellot and on Bellot street. The above nice building lots, situate on sewer route, will be sold at a bargain for cash and at a sacrifice, as owner is sick and requires the money. Enquire of Geo. W. Haynes, estate agent No. 81 Government street. m9-1w

LOST—Irish setter dog puppy, about 6 months old. Finder on returning to 57 Fort street will be rewarded. m9-3i

HORSE LOST—On March 1st from Mrs. M. Neill's, Fairfield road, a roan horse with white face and legs. Information thankfully received by Mrs. McNeill.

LOST—On Thursday afternoon, March 5th on or near Belcher street, a carriage rug, dark blue with large white check of one side. Finder please leave at Times office.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of B. C. meets this evening. Capt. Walbran will read the second paper on early navigation of N. W. Coast of B. C.

FIRST-CLASS CAMP COOK wants situation. Address "Camp Cook," Times office.

FOR SALE—A bargain, 100 acres near McPherson's Station; 8 acres cleared, house, barn and chicken houses. Price, $800; $100 cash and $100 each year. A. W. More & Co., Real Estate Agents, 70 Douglas street.

SHINGLES FOR SALE—Munn, Holland & Co., Broad street, opposite the Driard.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD WELLINGTON COAL at lowest market prices. Full weight guaranteed. Only white labor employed. Munn, Holland & Co., Broad street, opposite Driard. Yard at foot of Johnson street.

NEW WALL PAPER—J. W. Mellor, Fort street, above Douglas.

CREOSOTE OIL, for shingles; 45c. per gallon. J. W. Mellor.

MIXED PAINTS—$1.50 per gallon. J. W. Mellor.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS—'Changes' for standing advertisements must be handed in at the office before 11 a.m. of the day the 'Change' is desired to appear.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Licensing Court at its next sitting for a transfer to Messrs. Barrett & Simpson, of Victoria, of my license to sell wines and liquors upon the premises known as the Leland House, situated on the corner of Douglas street and Queens avenue, Victoria city.

H. T. COLE.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1896.

Board of Licensing Commissioners.

The Board of Licensing Commissioners will sit in the police court, City Hall, on Wednesday next, the 11th inst., at 2:15 p m.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

City Hall, March 9th, 1896.

Tavary Grand English Opera Co'y

Notice.

Patrons are requested to note that tickets numbered in large figures, viz.:

62 are for MONDAY NIGHT.
63 are for TUESDAY NIGHT.
64 are for WEDNESDAY NIGHT.
65 are for WEDNESDAY MATINEE.

Be sure and bring the right ones to the theatre each evening as none others will be accepted at the door.

Also that each evening's performance will positively begin promptly at 8 o'clock.

JOSHUA DAVIES

CUSTOMS, CANADA.

AUCTIONEER,

I have received instructions from A. R. Milne, C.M.G., Collector of Customs of the Port of Victoria, to sell by public auction at my Salesroom, Bastion Square, on

Thursday, Ma ch 12th, 1896, at 11 a.m,

SEIZED GOODS.

For infraction of the customs law. No. 184—Watches and chains. 185—Tobacco. 188—Whalebone. 194—Brandy. 196—Silk Goods. 197—Silk Jackets. 198—Wines.

Abandoned Goods.

Cards, mats, baskets, cigarettes, patent medicines, handkerchiefs, blue serge, 2 gambling game. Also

Boots, Shoes and Slippers

70 parcels of 400 pairs men's and youth's, women's, children's and infants' shoes, slippers, etc., being a full line of samples.

Sundries.

Pipes, canes, pipe mounts, tobacco pouches, shotgun shells, knife and pencil sharpeners, Christie bread knives, ink stands, large gold scales, twine, music box, Taylor Steamboat safe. Terms cash.

JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

—Wall Paper! Wall Paper! A fine stock of all grades. Wall papering done by experienced men; work guaranteed. Weller Bros.

A CATHOLIC VIEW OF IT

Senator Powers, of Halifax, Speaks Plainly on the Remedial Act's Effect.

Mr. Laurier's Policy of Conciliation He Considers Best Course After All.

Government Waiting for Greenway to Relieve Them of Their Trouble.

Ottawa, March 9.—Senator Power, an Irish Roman Catholic, of Halifax, N.S., has written a pamphlet on the school case. He shows that the remedial act, if passed, would render no benefits in the hands of a hostile province, and says that if the remedial bill was dropped, and Mr. Laurier's policy of conciliation pursued, the whole matter would be satisfactorily arranged by the province without any material changes in the existing laws. As a Catholic he will oppose and vote against the bill.

It is reported that the government has decided not to extend an invitation to Mr. Greenway and representatives of the Manitoba Roman Catholic minority to a conference regarding the school question, but will give the remedial bill a second reading if possible and pass it to the committee stage, when, if the Manitoba government have any propositions to make with respect to an amicable settlement, a minister, or Sir Donald Smith will go to Manitoba to discuss the proposal. It looks as if all parties were standing on ceremony, each knowing that something should be done, but believing that the other ought to make the first advance.

Catellier, under secretary of state, is to be superannuated and Joseph Pope, who was secretary to Sir John A. Macdonald, will succeed him.

In an interesting paper on the history of the Behring Sea question, prepared by Mr. Venning, of the fisheries department, a summary is given of the claims for damages filed by Canada on account of the seizures extending over the years 1886-'90. The totals are made up as follows:

1886—Vessels	$ 81,400 00
Personal claims	18,000 00
1887—Vessels	191,463 17
Personal claims	13,635 00
1889—Vessels	132,663 00
1890—Vessels	2,000 00
	$439,161 48
W. P. Sayward, costs	62,847 12
Total	$502,008 60
Extra for Juanita	3,002 66
Extra for Black Diamond (1886)	7,500 00
Extra for Ada	3,000 00
Total	$515,511 26
Henrietta	26,658 00
Amended total	$542,169 26

Washington News.

Washington, March 9.—The prospect that the Cuban question would reach its final legislative stage drew a large crowd to the senate galleries to-day. By 12 o'clock all the galleries were taxed to their full capacity. In the diplomatic gallery sat Mr. Hoe and Mr. Chung of the Chinese legation; Baron von Gettlar, of the German embassy; Minister Mendocina of Brazil, and other members of the diplomatic corps.

Mr. Hale spoke energetically against the resolutions. He said he did not think the senate possessed information justifying the resolutions recognizing the Cubans as belligerents. He did not think the inflammatory statements made by senators in justifying the resolutions were backed up by facts. In 1870 the same condition of affairs existed and an effort was made to involve the United States in the controversy. At that time the house committee on foreign affairs, presided over by General Banks, reported a resolution similar to this one, but fortunately for the cause of peace and progress there was then, said Mr. Hale, a man in the president's chair whose love of liberty and patriotism was certainly equal to that of any of the members of the committee on foreign relations.

The rumor of strained relations between President Cleveland and Secretary Olney are again renewed. This time the basis for the report seems to be more substantial. President Cleveland has authorized an emphatic disclaimer of the "policy of the administration towards Cuba," which appeared in the press dispatches a day or two ago. The president assumes to believe the statement published in the newspapers a guess. Yet he must know it was inspired, if not absolutely dictated, by his secretary of state. Mr. Olney is reticent, but his friends assert he is exceedingly angry at the palpable slap which he has received. They add that nothing but the fear of entangling the foreign situation more seriously keeps him from tendering his resignation at once. Even as it is no great surprise is created by the announcement that the secretary of state has decided to sever his connection with the administration.

—Our first consignment of the "Rambler Wheels" will arrive in about seven or eight days. We can show you the models now and explain the excellent points. Weller Bros.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

A MOST UNWORTHY OFFICER.

R. B. Bell, of Ottawa, Given His Deserts for Cruelty to Children.

Ottawa, March 9.—R. B. Bell, who was agent here for the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was today sentenced to two years and two months in the penitentiary for cruelty to his two grand-children. His wife, Mrs. Bell, who was the perpetrator of all the cruel acts, Bell himself being an accessory, elected to be tried by jury.

TORONTO TAILORS.

The Strike Extends to All the Union Men in the City.

Toronto, March 9.—The tailors, who have been on strike for the past eleven weeks, have called out the entire union in the city, which numbers over 600 members. There is a possibility that the strike may extend further in Canada. Liberal aid is being given by the unions in the United States.

ANTI-AMERICAN RIOT

Spanish Mob at Bilbao Makes an Attack on the American Con ulate.

It is Started by Young Men Cheering Spanish Soldiers on the Streets.

Bilbao, Spain, March 9.—Another anti-American riot occurred here to-day of greater importance than any previous disturbance. Some 12,000 people took part this afternoon in a popular demonstration. The excitement was started by a group of young men at a street corner who began cheering every soldier who passed by. Their conduct was soon imitated by other groups of people, and every soldier seen was cheered by the crowds. Some street musicians who refused to repeat the national anthem were beaten. The excitement increased and riotous groups formed in the main streets cheering for Spain and denouncing the United States. The authorities did everything possible to maintain order, almost the entire police force being turned out as soon as the populace assumed a threatening aspect, and the rioters were dispersed again and again. Eventually, however, the mob became so numerous and excited that the police were almost helpless.

After the first demonstrations of sympathy with the army, the crowds armed themselves with sticks and cudgels and their numbers became so great that the police were swept aside and an immense crowd gathered on the leading thoroughfares, whence they marched towards the residence of the United States consul, shouting "Long live Spain," "Down with the Yankee." On the way to the consul's residence the crowd hurled stones through the windows of stores and private residences, overturned a number of vehicles, pulled several mounted policemen from their horses and generally behaved in a most threatening manner. The stores supposed to be dealing in American goods naturally received most attention from the mob. The windows of the consul's house were badly shattered, although the police defended the buildings. The mob then proceeded in the direction of the United States consulate, evidently intending to stone that building as well, but the authorities had taken the precaution to send a strong force of police to guard that building. Another detachment of police was stationed across the streets leading to the consulate. Therefore, when the mob neared the United States consulate they were confronted by the police with drawn swords. The mob halted and then began pelting the police most vigorously with stones and pieces of brick. The police, however, held their ground and a squad of officers charged the rioters. The latter began firing pistols at the police, two of whom were wounded. This caused the police to charge in a body, using their swords with good effect, and the rioters were dispersed, yelling and hooting at the authorities, and shouting "Long live Spain." The police made a number of arrests, but experienced considerable difficulty in escorting their prisoners to the stations. During the whole afternoon there was more or less disorder. After the mobs had been quieted down and the police had been recalled, it was decided to keep both the police proper and the gendarmes confined to the barracks until further orders, as there seemed to be danger of another outbreak of popular fury. The United States consulate is now guarded by a strong detachment of gendarmes armed with carbines, revolvers and swords. They have instructions to protect the consulate at any cost.

Canadian.

Hamilton, Ont., March 9.—The board of trade has endorsed the proposition to hold a horseless carriage exhibition here next July. The jockey club offers $1,500 towards expenses, and also the use of the club's grounds.

Orangeville, Ont., March 9.—Yesterday morning Patrolman Parkins discovered a fire in the foundry of the McMaster Manufacturing Company's building. Owing to the fire having made such headway before it was discovered, it was impossible to save the two main wings, and these, together with the machinery, patterns and a considerable number of binders and mowers, were destroyed. The engine house and moulding shop were saved. During the progress of the fire, Chief Jack Aiken narrowly escaped being buried under falling walls. Loss about $15,000; insurance $5,000.

RHODES ARRESTED

The Ex-Premier of Cape Colony Arrested for Complicity in Transvaal Row.

Admiralty Deny the Report That a British Squadron is En Route Curacoa.

No Agreement Yet Made for $750,000 Subsidy for a Fast Mail Service.

London, March 9.—On the stock exchange to-day, South African securities were flat, owing to a rumor that Mr. Cecil Rhodes, ex-premier of Cape Colony, and co-administrator with Earl Grey, of the territory of British South Africa, had been arrested. Later in the day it was admitted by the police authorities that a warrant had been issued for Mr. Rhodes. He was charged with complicity in the importation of arms into the Transvaal territory for use against the authorities of that republic.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, in the house of commons to-day, replying to Sir John Leng, Liberal member for Dundee, said the government had just received a strong protest from Canada in regard to the proposed exclusion from the United Kingdom of store cattle. The protest, he added, would receive careful consideration.

The civil lord of the admiralty, Sir Austin Chamberlain, replying to Mr. John Dillon, member for East Mayo, anti-Parnellite, said there was no foundation for the report that a squadron of British warships was on the way to Curacoa.

The financial secretary of the treasury, Right Hon. R. W. Hanbury, replying for the government, said there had been no agreements to subsidize Canadian mail ships to the amount of $750,000 yearly, but he added the government of the Dominion and the imperial government were discussing the question of an imperial grant for that purpose.

London, March 9.—Queen Victoria and suite started for Nice this morning.

A MADMAN'S ACT.

A Maniac With a Gun Shoots a Number of People in Brockville.

Several Killed and Others Dangerously Wounded—Shot Down at Last.

Brockville, March 9.—A maniac who alighted from the 11:45 train this morning, has shot eight men. Two men, Moore and Body, are dead, and Chief of Police Rose is fatally wounded. The maniac himself was shot through the body and is now in jail. He made a terrible fight. His name is said to be Lapointe. Policeman Tynsley is shot in the arm. Dave Rough, an Indian, the two Stagg brothers, and a man named Kilbourne and others are wounded. Shortly after noon to-day a man named Lapointe came on the street carrying a gun. He met an old man named Peter Moore, and raising the gun, deliberately shot him dead. Chief of Police Rose, who was just coming from his office, ran in the direction of the report, and upon seeing him Lapointe again took steady aim and fired, the shot taking effect in the breast and head. An old Indian named Dickson was standing near and received a charge in the neck from the other barrel. Constable Tynsley then appeared Lapointe had his pocket full of cartridges and was shooting right and left at random. Tynsley got behind cover and endeavored to shoot Lapointe but failed. He then got behind a door of a grocery store and partly opening it had just taken aim, when Lapointe fired, the charge taking effect in his head and neck. A young man in the store ran upstairs and from the window fired at Lapointe, wounding him. Lapointe quickly turned and fired into the window, after which he fell exhausted to the ground. He was captured and lodged in the police station.

UNDER SEALED ORDERS.

The Comus Ordered to Go to Sea on Saturday.

H. M. S. Comus, which arrived from San Francisco on Friday, will go to sea on Saturday under orders from the admiralty. So it was rumored in Esquimalt to-day. Nobody seems to have the least idea what the orders could be, and of course the officers will not know until they get out to sea and open them. The Comus went into the dock to-day for an examination as to the damage she received while entering San Diego harbor. The dock had not been pumped out at a late hour this afternoon.

Capt. Dyke is on the sick list.

THE BUDGET DEBATE

Unfounded Statements Made by Tory Papers Regarding Obstruction.

Hon. David Mills Gives an Instructive Illustration of the N. P. Effects.

Ottawa, March 1.—The debate on the budget closed on Friday evening. While it lasted a long time, viewed from the date it started and the date it closed, the actual period in discussing the financial statement was not longer than has been the case during past years. There was some talk of obstruction on the part of the Tory correspondents, but they spoke without authority, as the members of the ministry made no such statements, for they had no warrant in making them. The Conservative members took their part in the discussion just the same as the Liberal members did, and the day for closing the debate was arranged to the satisfaction of Mr. Foster. The government was not ready to go on with the remedial bill before Tuesday next so that there has not been one hour's delay in government business with the discussion on the budget. If there was any chance of the government making any charge of obstruction they would not hesitate to do so. Indeed, it is not at all certain that they will be ready on Tuesday to go on with the remedial bill. At the present moment a committee of the Conservative party has been appointed with the evident idea of side-tracking the whole matter. But before this letter reaches its destination Times readers will be duly advised by telegraph as to the progress of the remdial bill.

The Tory press is very jubilant over the fact that Charlie Devlin, the Liberal member for Ottawa county, has stated he is going to vote for the remedial bill. There is no use denying the fact that Catholic members have much to contend with in their determination to oppose coercion. Already Mr. Laurier has been threatened with political extinction if he will not support the measure. Mr. Laurier has already had to fight the clergy on political matters and can be relied on to do so again. Father Lacombe evidently did not know who he was attacking when he wrote that letter of his to the Liberal leader. Its publication has shown the Liberal leader in the light of a great statesman who will not be bullied, cajoled or driven into that which he knows to be politically wrong, even though the clergy demand it. But younger and weaker men like Mr. Devlin, who have always had the support of the Bishop, are to be sympathized with when they feel it to be their duty under the lash of the heirarchy to go back upon their own political convictions. Father McGlynn was strong enough in fibre to dispute the right of the Pope even to dictate to him in anything outside of his spiritual dates, but humble members of the church cannot expect to be able to do that which the celebrated New York priest did. The fact that the bishops have been able to dictate to such men as Devlin how to vote on this question only goes to show the great necessity of the people protesting against their franchises being handed over to others than those who were elected to parliament. What right have the bishops to first hand a bill to parliament through the government, and then go to work and demand that their co-religionists, no matter what their political convictions or opinions may be, should vote for it. The issue now is whether the Canadian parliament is to be free or not.

Hon. David Mills closed the debate on the budget. He replied in a very brief speech to his namesake, the Tory member for Annapolis, Nova Scotia. Mr. Mills of Bothwell, gave an instance of how the national policy had diminished the price of lands. He said: "I take one instance; I take a township containing 53,760 acres. That township had 300 inhabitants less in 1891 that it had in 1881. That township has diminished on the average by three per cent. a year for the last twelve years, and for ten years preceding, the land increased at least 3 per cent per year. Now, what does this mean? It means that lands being valued at $40 per acre, and I am taking the assessed value, there was a loss of $64,512 every year to the holders of those lands. Then I take again the 300 laborers. They represent labor worth $60,000 a year, which has been withdrawn from the cultivation of those lands. That represents to the little village in the township the loss of a market of $15,000 a year in clothing, $3,000 in boots and shoes, $7,000 in groceries. So you see there is $144,000 loss in the township every year during the last ten years.

Mr. McGillivray—Has the hon. gentleman based his theory upon the idea that these 300 had left the country altogether; and if not, should not the country still be credited with those who have gone to the Northwest and elsewhere?

Mr. Mills (Bothwell)—The hon. gentleman asks me a question. I can tell him that three-fourths of these men are in Michigan. Then there is more. Look at the losses. The village sustained a loss of $20,000 a year on the sale of products to those persons who have gone away. Take an ordinary township, and what is the result? You have a large number of carpenters, or painters and of other mechanics, who formerly were employed by farmers in making fences, in making buildings, in repairing buildings and doing work of that sort. You have the sale of the nails and the lumber, and what is required for those repairs, that has, in a great measure, ceased. You have nothing like the improvements going on, you have nothing like the amount of capital expended in repairs that you had fifteen years ago.

Mr. Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville)—What does Mr. Blue say about the increase in farm buildings?

Mr. Mills (Bothwell)—No matter what Mr. Blue says. I am speaking of what has come under my personal supervision and I take a single instance in which I have made personal inquiries. Why, sir, if you were to take the whole county, I would say that a county of 60,000 people sustains an additional tax of $180,000 a year compared with 1878; I would say that that $180,000 would be infinitely better employed by the persons who produced it, who earned it, if they were allowed to retain it in the production of wealth, than it can be in the hands of any administration. I am not going further to trespass upon the indulgence of the house. I take one single point, and bring it under your attention, and I ask every candid man on that side of the house whether the agricultural population are not sustaining serious damage in consequence of the policy that has been adopted.

SLABTOWN.

CHILDREN CRY FOR IT.

Roentgen Rays a Panacea for Everything From Crankiness to Toothache.

London, March 9.—Dr. Valentine Mott's well-known prediction that the man who would find a permanent cure for toothache would be the richest man in the world, has probably come to pass. Le Soir of Paris announces that the toothache is now surely a thing of the past. The paper founds its news on the assertion of Dr. Levett, an American dentist in Paris. Though hard pressed by Le Soir's representative, he declined to make public his wonderful discovery. All he vouchsafed to his interviewer is the information that it is by means of the Roentgen rays that he dissipates this much detested ailment.

SPANISH MERCHANT VESSELS.

Being Fitted Out as Cruisers—Probable Privateering Project.

New York, March 9.—A special to the Herald from Madrid says: The Spanish trans-Atlantic steamship company is fitting out eight vessels as fast cruisers. Their speed is twenty-one knots and they will carry nine-inch and ten-inch guns and also rapid-firing guns of smaller calibre. The Pelanio, Almirance, Oquendo, Viscaya and Infanta Maria Teresa are to start for the Antilles as soon as their preparations have been completed. A thousand tons of coal are being deposited at all the Spanish coaling stations. It has been suggested on the bourse to float a company for privateering with a capital of $100,000,000 peastas.

ST. LOUIS SALVATIONISTS.

Will Probably Join Ballington Booth's Christian Crusade.

St. Louis Mo., March 9.—There seems to be a growing impression that the Salvation Army in St. Louis will desert the standard of Gen. Booth, the great English leader, and rally round the flag of his son, Ballington Booth, the deposed leader of the army in America. Nothing will be done, however, until the return of Brig. French, who is expected from New York Sunday. In the absence of the brigadier, Adjutant Thomas Glassey is in command of the forces in this district, which comprises the states of Missouri, Iowa, Colorado, Nebraska and South Dakota.

"Brig. French has always been a warm friend of Ballington Booth," said Adjutant Glassey, "and would go a long ways to serve him, but, on the other hand, he is also a personal friend of Gen. Booth, and one of his staunchest supporters in this country.

There are probably 400 members in this divison. They love and respect Brigadier French, and will be guided to a great extent by whatever action he may advise.

ROUGH ON REGULATORS.

B. Sykes—Not the Immortal William—Makes It Warm for Them.

Plant City, Fla., March 9.—In a desperate battle with regulators, Bowen Sykes shot four men fatally and wounded six others more or less seriously. Sykes lives in the Peru neighborhood of this (Hillsboro) county, and for some cause has incurred the enmity of his neighbors. Within the past ten days he has received notices to leave under threats of death. On Wednesday morning Sykes found a rudely drawn coffin on his front door and underneath the statement that unless he left immediately he would be killed. Sykes determined not to leave and prepared to defend himself against the expected attack. The attack came on Thursday morning about 1 o'clock. At that hour a mob of 15 masked men broke down the door and entered Sykes' home. Sykes was ready, and as the regulators entered he opened fire with a Winchester rifle. Sykes fired as rapidly as possible, and soon four of the regulators were down and the others fled in terror. Sykes continued to fire at the fugitives as long as they were in range, and is confident six others were wounded. Sykes then tore the masks from the four men who had fallen and found they were John and Alonzo Barnes, J. Gilliland and Dennis Driggons. The Barnes brothers were shot through the head and cannot live. Gilliland and Driggons were shot in the breast and their wounds are also fatal. Sykes immediately came here and reported the tragedy and swore out warrants for the regulators. Officers went out to arrest the members. They found the four men dying and report that six others are too badly wounded to be moved. Nearly every man in the neighborhood was hurt. There was a wounded person in nearly every house. Sykes says he has done nothing to be "regulated" for, and proposes to remain in the neighborhood if he has to kill every man in it.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

—Gardening tools at Cheapside. *

BARATIERI MUST DIE

He Ought to Have Been Recalled After the First Defeat at Adamba Alaghi.

Grave Revelations at the Trial—Slave Dealing Allowed to Continue.

New York, March 7.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rome says: The king has decided that the war shall be continued. This policy, however, the Marquis di Rudini has refused to carry out and great difficulties are being experienced in the formation of a new cabinet. Some days will elapse before it is constituted.

Dispatches from the seat of war state that Adigrat is now completely invested. Mutinies have also broken out in the army in Africa, especially among the troops of Asmara and Massowah. The feeling against Signor Crispi is very strong.

The African explorer Franzoi, who had another interview with King Humbert, declares that General Baratieri ought to have been recalled after the disaster of Amba Alaghi.

"A scandalous fact," he said, "is that Count Antonelli carried on slave dealing in Erythrea and ruined Italian prestige in the eyes of the natives. Our soldiers are brave but are badly fed, insufficiently fed, and have lost all confidence. If our generals again take the offensive, another disaster is inevitable. I do not think the Negus will take the offensive. It would be madness on his part to enter the triangle formed by Keren, Assara and Massowah. Mencilk, I know, only desires peace."

Grave revelations are expected at the trial of General Baratieri. Signor Crispi has made the most serious charges concerning him before the king. Signor Franzoi says that the premier is set against Baratieri and that he will be capable of having him shot and he (Franzoi) advises Signor Crispi to have him shot in front of his troops.

A special to the Herald from St. Petersburg says: The following solution of Italy's position was given here by a personage who has the warmest interest in that country:

"I have no hesitation in saying," he remarked, "that the whole world would approve, at the present moment, if King Humbert were to boldly state that his ministers had made a mistake, into which he himself was drawn, and that he has now decided, in the interests of the country, to evacuate Abyssinia.

The retirement of Signor Crispi, whose eighty years, taken with these Abyssinian disasters and the recent loss of his grandson, entitle him to the utmost sympathy and has given an easy opening for such a solution, which is the only practicable one visible.

"England and France, and in fact every country, has suffered disaster and has accepted it with courage. Italy must do the same."

The Novoe Vremya draws attention to the report that the Marquis di Rudini will probably now assume power and that he is known to be opposed to a policy of adventure. General Baldissera also is of the opinion, which here is strongly expressed, that Italy must conclude the war in spite of the king's decree.

Rome, March 9.—The Tribune to-day denies that King Humbert has expressed an intention to abdicate. The report grew out of the fact that the King said: "My son may negotiate with Negus, but I will never do so." The Tribune also publishes an anti-French article headed "Indecency and Insolence," in the course of which it protests against French interference in Italian affairs, and declares that France is actuated by her implacable hatred of Italy.

THE MUCH HATED BRITISHER.

Continues to Invest His Millions in American Enterprises.

Oakland, Cal., March 9.—Information has been received in this city that Henry Butters, of Berkeley, has closed a deal by which the entire street railway system of the city of Mexico has passed into the hands of an English syndicate. It is understood that not less than $3,500,000 has been paid by London capitalists for the roads and that much more will be expended in the permanent improvement. The systems affected are extensive and exclusive franchises and are considered of great value.

DURRANT STILL UNHANGED.

And Will Probably be so Till the Close of the Year.

San Francisco, March 9.—On April 6th next a year will have passed since the murder of Blanche Lamont, and yet Durrant, convicted of her murder last November, is still in the county jail awaiting the final action of the supreme court in the case. Immediately after Durrant's conviction an appeal was taken, but the case has not yet been presented to the supreme court, owing to requests for additional time made by both sides. The last postponement took place a week ago when the prosecution was granted 20 days in which to file a bill of exceptions. At the end of this time it is believed that the case will be presented to the supreme court, but a decision is not expected for several months.

Durrant was sentenced to be hanged February 21, but the slow manner in which justice is meted out to murderers in this state makes it plain that he will not meet his death much before the close of the year. Meanwhile the prisoner is spending his time at the county jail much the same as the rest of the inmates. He has few visitors, but devotes his time to reading and writing, and has written a history of his life. Lately he is said to have begun the study of law.

DEATH OF LADY ROBINSON.

The Widow of the Late Sir J. A. Robinson Passes Away.

Toronto, March 9.—Lady Elizabeth Robinson, widow of the late Sir James Lucas Robinson, died at her residence at 3 a.m. yesterday, aged 73, having been ill for several months. Her husband died three years ago. She leaves three children, Sir Frederick Robinson, Mrs. Osborne Gayley and Miss Robinson.

There is no article in the line of medicine that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

"The iron bound bucket--"

heavy and clumsy, but good in its time: out of date now though---given way to the modern, light, hoopless, Fibre Pail--kept by all grocers and called

E. B. Eddy's INDURATED FIBREWARE

HORRORS FOR A MOTHER'S EYE.

While Being Burnt to Death a Hog Devours Her Child.

Geneva, Ala., March 9.—Mrs. Ionen, a farmer's wife, in the western part of this country, was burning some brush yesterday when a spark ignited her skirts and burned her so that she died. While she lay suffering agonies she was forced to witness three large hogs devour her three months old child, which she had laid on the ground while she worked.

—"A crick in the back," a pain under the shoulder-blades, water brash, biliousness, and constipation, are symptoms of disordered stomach, kidneys, liver, and bowels. For all ailments originating in a derangement of these organs, take Ayer's Pills.

"When you say I do not love you as much as I did," explained the young husband, "you do me an injustice. You must remember, my dear, that the amount of love I used to condense into a once-a-week visit now has to do for the whole seven days."

Purified Blood

Saved an operation in the following case. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all others fail. It makes pure blood.

"A year ago my father, William Thompson, was taken suddenly ill with inflammation of the bladder. He suffered a great deal and was very low for some time. At last the doctor said he would not get well unless an operation was performed. At this time we read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it. Before he used half a bottle his appetite had come back to him, whereas before he could eat but little. When he had taken three bottles of the medicine he was as well as ever." FRANCIS J. THOMPSON, Peninsula Lake, Ontario. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Only

True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, 25c.

Cutting Teeth

Talk about school teachers' cut, look at this:

Dental Work at One-Half the Usual Price FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

The prices at which I am now offering my work are such that every man, woman and child in Victoria can have their teeth attended to these hard times.

Very best set of teeth	$10 00
Pivot teeth	5 00
Gold filling	3 00
Amalgam filling	1 00
Cement filling	1 00
Extracting teeth	50
Children's teeth	25
Cleaning teeth	1 00

The very best workmanship and material guaranteed.

Dr. H. P. MOODY,

(Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College.)

Cor. Yates & Broad Sts., Victoria, B. C.

To those who cannot find time during the day, I am prepared, by the aid of the Electric Reflector to operate just as well at night, giving everyone a chance.

Victoria Stock Exchange of British Columbia,

LIMITED LIABILITY.

Commencing at 10:30 a.m. on Wednesday, April 15th, proximo, this Board will call Stocks daily (Sundays and holidays excepted), in the Board Room, Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

By order of the Board.

F. ELWORTHY. Secretary.

m4

Creamery.

ALL FARMERS and keepers of COWS in NORTH and SOUTH VICTORIA and ESQUIMALT DISTRICTS who would be willing to enter into contracts with a reliable DAIRY ASSOCIATION for a five years' supply of all the best, pure, full milk from their herds at twelve cents per gallon, paid in cash on the 10th day of every month, and all charges of milk from Farm to Creamery to be Paid by the Association, are required to write at once, stating their willingness to contract, also number of cows that would be kept and other information to

JOHN F. CHANDLER,
Garnham, P. O.,
Near Victoria, B. C.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the matter of the Winding Up Act, and in the matter of the British Columbia Paper Company, Limited Liability.

To the Creditors of and contributories to the British Columbia Paper Company, Limited Liability.

Pursuant to the order made herein the 30th day of January, 1896, a meeting of the creditors of and contributories to this Company will be held at the Chamber Court, Victoria, on Tuesday, the 10th day of March, 1896, at 11 a. m., for the purpose of ascertaining their respective wishes as to the winding up of this company.

(Sd.) B. H. TYRWHITT DRAKE.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1896. fe26-td

Notice.

Estate of Jessie S. Brown, deceased.

All persons having claims against the above estate are requested to present the same on or before the 20th April next, to the undersigned.

THORNTON FELL,
50 Langley st., Solicitor for the Executor.
Victoria, 20th Feb'y, 1896. f20-1m

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Licensing Court at its next sitting for a transfer to James Williams, of Victoria, of my license to sell wines and liquors upon the premises known as the Mirror Saloon, and situate on the corner of Broad and Yates street, Victoria City.

W. C. BURNS.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1896.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Licensing Court at its next sitting for a transfer to George Tribe and Henry J. O'Leary, of Victoria, of my license to sell wines and liquors upon the premises known as the New York Hotel Bar, situate on Lot 428 on the south side of Yates street, Victoria City.

E. A. JOHNSON.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1896.

Ex Glenalvon

Just Arrived from Liverpool.

Thorne's Celebrated O. H. M. Whiskey

Besides a bountiful supply of other Goods.

The demand for . . .

Seagram's Whiskey

Is still being freely met.

R. P. RITHET & Co., Ld'd.

George Marsden

General News Agent

Is now located in the

ADELPHI BLOCK

A Choice Stock of

Tobacco and Cigars.

All Coast Papers on sale.

JOHN MESTON

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.

The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON.

Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 100 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B. C.

SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone, 130.

WANTS.

WANTED—A girl. Apply 212 Cook street. m7-2t

STRONG, SOBER MAN wants work in a private family; used to horses, garden and cooking; useful in general; wages no object. Good references. Address A. H., Times office. m7-3

PARTNER WANTED—To take charge of well established baking business. Address "Partner," Times office. m5-1w

INFORMATION WANTED—Of William Henry Lee, a native of the Township of Marlborough, Ont., aged about 50; 6 ft. 1 or 2 in.; formerly wore dark brown hair and dark chin whiskers. When last heard from, about eight years ago, was in British Columbia. His brother is anxious to correspond with him. Address JAMES LEE, Almonte, Ont. f18-tf-d&w

WANTED—Farmers and builders to leave their orders at Shore's hardware store, 57 Johnson street. de20-tf

FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN—House and lot, Belton avenue; good garden and fruit trees; only $550; easy terms. Apply "Lot," Times office. m7-2

FOR SALE—Highest grade Plymouth Rock eggs, 62 Kingston st. Inspect stock before buying elsewhere. J. Graham. mr6 3t

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—7 roomed house; good stable; 2 acres; on Cedar Hill road. $700. A. W. More & Co., agents, 70 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—175 acres land fronting on E. & N. railroad. Partly crown grant. Cowichan district. Particulars apply H., Drawer 41, City. m4-1w

FOR SALE—Small black mare, 6 years old; new blanket, harness, whip, robe and new road cart; neat and cheap. Also new saddle and bridle. Apply R. Bray, Johnson street. fe29-tf

FARM FOR SALE—The North East 70 acres of Section 13, Range 4 East, South Saanich District. The East Saanich road runs through the land. There are on the property a new dwelling house 18 1-2 x 26 1-2, and a stable 20 x 14, 14 feet high in the posts. About 8 acres are cleared and 5 or 6 slashed, the rest timbered with a good deal of cedar. Distance from Victoria by road, eleven miles. Stopping place on the railway less than one mile from the house with good road to it. District well settled. School house a little over a mile. Churches within reasonable distance. Great probability of new creamery being established within half a mile. Terms:—Half cash; balance on mortgage up to 5 years, to suit the purchaser. Enquire of Messrs. Crease & Crease, Solicitors, at Temple Building, or to A. N. Richards, owner of the property, St. Charles Street, Victoria, B. C. fe20-1w

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—Church of England finger Prayer Book. Return to M. A. W., Times office. m7-1w

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS, set in type like this paragraph, cost but one cent per word each insertion, and are received at the Times office each day of publication up to 4 p. m.

PIANOFORTE TUNING, regulating and repairing.—Old pianos made equal to new. All kinds of musical instruments properly regulated and repaired. The undersigned having had many years of practical experience in this business, purchased all the Goodwin piano materials for making pianos; can be found at his workshop, No. 86 1-2 Government street, up stairs. All orders put on my slate will be carefully attended to, or at Lombard's or Fletcher's music stores. James Sheridan. fe6

A. & W. WILSON

PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS,

Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 128.

JEWELERS, ETC.

WALTHAM WATCHES, $5

Full stemwind nickel cases guaranteed for five years.

S. A. STODDART.

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,

68 1-2 YATES STREET.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c., New Main Spring, 75c.; Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer

Government Street, Victoria.

TO THE PUBLIC

Our Best

DOUBLE SCREENED New Wellington Coal

Put up in sacks in any quantity at the rate of

per ton **$5.00** per ton

at SPRATT'S WHARF,

Delivery Extra.

SPRATT & MACAULAY, Agents.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mr. Deane's Address Before the Late Immigration Convention at Winnipeg.

A Brief Sketch of the Province's Wealth and Resources of Many Kinds.

F. J. Deane, special correspondent of the Province, representing the British Columbia board of trade, made the following speech during the immigration convention at Winnipeg:

Gentlemen:—In the necessarily limited time at my disposal it would be impossible for me to give you anything like an adequate account of the resources of British Columbia, the subject of my address as set down in the programme. To deal with a subject of so great importance hurriedly and superficially would not only be ill-advised in the best interests of the great province I have the honor to represent at this convention, but entirely out of place, as through the proper channels of the Western Canada Immigration Association that has been so auspiciously inaugurated here to-day, we of British Columbia, will have every opportunity to set before you in the most thorough manner possible, definite information concerning our vast and varied natural resources. I shall therefore confine my remarks to the consideration of certain points materially affecting the future working of this immigration association.

I must, however, ask you once and for all time to disabuse your minds about the "Sea of Mountains" illusion concerning British Columbia. It is true that British Columbia is a mountainous country, but those mountains represent to us a wealth which we would not exchange for the province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories combined. But in addition to our mountains we have extensive areas of magnificent agricultural lands, immense stores of timber, and fisheries that cannot be surpassed. The presence here of Professor Odlum and myself are evidences of British Columbia's sympathy in this movement to secure the speedy settlement of the Canadian Northwest. An immigration association such as we have organized can only succeed by united, harmonious action on the part of the several provinces and territories affiliated therewith, and from Port Arthur to Victoria there must be one object, and one alone, actuating all concerned, if the best results are to be obtained.

What I want to impress upon you now is the fact that the people of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories are directly interested in the development of British Columbia and vice versa. Most of you here present are farmers and we have heard a great deal of the wonderful productiveness of the soil in your particular districts and of the peculiar advantages this and that section offers for cattle raising, dairying and similar pursuits. This is all very well, and your efforts to attract others to share in your prosperity is praiseworthy in the extreme, yet you must not lose sight of the fact that the essential requirements for profitable farming is good markets for your products. To attract settlers you must be able to prove to them not only that the soil is productive, but that they can dispose of their products profitably. Here is where your direct interest in the development of British Columbia comes in. With its great wealth of precious metals, coal, lumber and fisheries, British Columbia must ere long become the greatest industrial centre in the Dominion of Canada, or for that matter, on the North American continent. Our mines are now being rapidly developed and capital is going in from all parts of the world, particularly from the United States, to carry on this important work. With the progress being made in other directions, the constantly increasing trade with China, Japan and the Australasian colonies, the ever growing export trade in lumber and coal, the unmistakable indications are that British Columbia within a comparatively short period will be one of the greatest wealth producing countries in the world, and second to no province in the Dominion as an industrial centre. This being so, the importance to the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories of cultivating trade relations with British Columbia cannot be over-estimated. Already these relations are assuming proportions of no mean extent, and they will be as steadily increased as British Columbia becomes settled up and her unrivalled natural resources are developed. Therefore it is distinctly in your interest to aid in this work. Remember, too, that you can offer no better inducement to intending settlers than that right alongside of the farm lands you desire them to occupy is a big mining country. You should one and all, as good business men, make yourselves thoroughly acquainted with the resources and requirements of British Columbia and by circulating these facts far and wide attract the right class of settlers to our province, and at the same time place yourselves in a position to secure a share of the trade that is bound to spring up with the populous mining and manufacturing centres soon to materialize.

To give you in passing some idea of the richness of our mines, I will quote a few figures and facts. In the Trail Creek district of West Kootenay, where is located the famous town of Rossland—but a yearling, yet containing a population of three thousand souls, and possessing a waterworks system, an electric lighting plant, three newspapers, and 18 or 20 hotels—there have been recorded 2200 mining claims, within a radius of 20 miles of the town just mentioned. In this district, and within twenty minutes' walk of the town of Rossland, are the celebrated War Eagle and Le Roi mines, which are paying their fortunate owners dividends of from $25,000 to $50,000 monthly. Right in this neighborhood are a score of other mines equally rich. Seven miles below Rossland, on the Columbia river, is the town of Trail, with its population of over 1000 people, gathered there within a few months, where has been erected a smelter, with a capacity of 250 tons per diem, to treat the ores of this district. At Nelson, the capital of West Kootenay, are the great Halls' mines, the Silver King being probably one of the richest mines in the world. Here is another smelter, fully engaged in treating the ore from the big Bluebell mine. In the Slocan country we have unlimited stores of silver lead ores, and could you see such mines as the Slocan Star, Noble Five and Ruth, to mention but three out of a score, you might possibly be able to form some conception of the immense value of our "Sea of Mountains."

British Columbia's contribution to the world's gold supply last year exceeded $3,000,000, $2,500,000 of which came from Kootenay alone. This year a low estimate of our production is $10,000,000. Up in the famous Cariboo there is renewed interest in both placer and quartz mining, and that district will soon again be contributing its millions to the world's wealth. On Vancouver Island, in Alberni district, is another extensive gold mining camp, yet in its infancy, but promising in the near future to equal those of the Mainland. And then our coal mines, with an output of 1,000,000 per annum. So far it is only the coal fields on Vancouver Island that have been at all systematically developed, but upon the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, the known coal fields in that area will be opened up and a big coke-making industry will follow with the constantly increasing number of smelters as a market. I could tell you much more in this strain, of wonderful copper and iron deposits, of our rich marble and granite quarries, but as I said at the outset, you will be put in possession of this information properly compiled and detailed, through the medium of this association, just as quickly as the returns can be secured, and placed at the disposal of the central office.

I will just point out to you that our foreign trade in lumber last year amounted to $1,000,000, that it is constantly on the increase with South America, the Orient and Australasia. You in Manitoba use our lumber, and our shingles cover the roofs of a very large proportion of the buildings between the Pacific coast and the Atlantic. All over Canada our lumber is in use, unequalled for its strength and durability.

It would be impossible to tell you anything much about our great fisheries. You all eat our canned salmon, and further east our halibut is finding an excellent market. As a matter of fact our deep sea fisheries are practically untouched. Could we settle all along our coast a fishing population who could dispose of their catch to steamers visiting them at fixed dates, these steamers being supplied with proper refrigerating facilities, an immense impetus would be given to this industry. The cost of marketing the fish would be greatly lowered, giving us better chances to compete with the American dealers. To give you an idea of the extent of our halibut fisheries, I can vouch for the fact that it is no uncommon thing for one little steamer, manned by some fifteen men, to catch over 200,000 pounds in three days off the north coast.

You cannot fail to realize what all this means. Let our mines be developed, our lumber trade expanded and our shores populated by a thriving fishing community, and what a splendid market there will be for your products. We can supply you with much, but our purchases in return will be commensurate. To-day we import three-fourths of our food stuffs, though unnecessarily so, as were our agricultural lands properly settled up we could produce in certain lines all we require, but under any conditions we must look to Manitoba and the Northwest for many of the necessaries of life.

British Columbia wants to see the territories and provinces to the east of her grow, the quicker their development the better for us. For we shall supply you with fruit, fish, lumber, hops, and later on, with tobacco—these two latter products grow to great advantage in certain of our valleys.

Our interests are mutual, the prosperity of the one means the prosperity of all, hence British Columbia can heartily co-operate with this grand immigration scheme, which, it is to be sincerely hoped, will prove as successful as the most enthusiastic of the delegates here assembled could desire.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

The Adelaide Milling Company, of Adelaide, Australia, writes as follows: "We estimated last year that the crop of 1895 would give 126,000 tons for export in addition to 40,000 tons brought over from the previous year, and this appears to have been fairly correct, for the actual export to December 31 was 167,958 tons; therefore we are dependent upon the production of the present harvest for our food and seed requirements and for the grain to enable us to retain our export trade; what that production will be is a problem which cannot at the present be solved with more than approximate accuracy, but basing our calculations on similar information that in previous years has proved fairly correct, we estimate that 1,500,000 acres were sown with wheat, and that 500,000 acres of this were cut for hay or are a total failure, and that 1,000,000 acres have been reaped that will yield an average of six bushels per acre, totalling 6,000,000 bushels. Deducting for food 1,738,000 bushels, and for seed 1,125,000 bushels (2,863,000 bushels), leaves 3,137,000 bushels available for export, 85,000 tons.

"It is estimated that Victoria will have sufficient wheat for her own requirements, and no more. That New South Wales will require to import 2,500,000 bushels, Queensland, 2,225,000 bushels, and West Australia 500,000 bushels (5,525,000 bushels), equal to 140,000 tons.

"To meet this requirement New Zealand is expected to contribute 70,000 tons, California shipments, on the water or loading, 25,000 tons, and South Australia's surplus, as above, 85,000 tons (180,000 tons), which leaves a surplus of 40,000 tons, but the extra colonial trade of Victoria, 2700 tons, and of South Australia, 30,000 tons, will have to be provided for, so that practically there will be no surplus."

One Honest Man.

Dear Editor:—Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest, home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, sexual weakness, night losses and weak shrunken parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, and thank heaven I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp. L. A. Edwards, Jarvis, Ont.

Miss Quizzer—Do you believe all the disagreeable things you read in the newspapers?

Miss Busbug—I do if they are about people that I know.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have that bad coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth in the morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

—The Manchester department at Weller Bros. is, comparatively speaking, a new one; but the stock of Table Linen, Napkins, Doylies, Towels, etc. is well assorted. Prices right. *

—Carpenter tools at Cheapside. *

RECOLLECTIONS OF NYE.

How the Great Humorist Commenced and Carried on Life.

Edgar William Nye was born in Shirley, Piscataquis county, Me., Aug. 25, 1850. His parents emigrated to Wisconsin two years thereafter, and his boyhood was spent on a farm on the banks of the picturesque St. Croix river. He got an academic education at River Falls and began the study of law in that city. He did not apply for admission to the bar, however, but in 1876 went to Wyoming Territory. He was there admitted to the bar, but he found that the field was a narrow one and that a great many lawyers from the East had already staked out claims there. Moreover, they had an expeditious method of administering justice out there, and the delays of legal procedure were too few to make practice profitable. So young Nye began to write for the Laramie Sentinel. Its publisher was a remarkable character known as Old Doc. Hayford, who had a great fondness for babies and getting into debt. Nye has written about him thus:

"I don't know whether he got into the penitentiary or the Greenback party. All I know is that he was sentenced to a life of solitary confinement. The boys used to call him Deacon Hayford to be sarcastic; he was the wickedest man in Wyoming. Still, he was warm hearted and generous to a fault. He was more generous to a fault than to anybody else—especially his own faults. He gave me $12 a week to edit the paper—local, telegraph selections, religious, sporting, fashion, political and obituary. He said $12 was too much, but if I would jerk the press occasionally and take care of the children he would try to stand it. You can't mix measles and politics. So I saw one day that I would have to draw the line at measles. I drew my princely salary and quit, having acquired a style of fearless and independent journalism which I still retain. I can write up things that never happened with a masterly and graphic hand. Then, if they occur afterwards, I am grateful; if not I bow to the inevitable and smother my chagrin."

After leaving the Sentinel Nye ran for Justice of the Peace, and after a spirited canvass, which in later years gave him the inspiration for some of his most side-splitting productions, he was elected by a big majority. By degrees he acquired the additional offices United States commissioner, superintendent of the public schools and member of the city council, the duties of all of which he administered simultaneously and satisfactorily to the good citizens of Laramie city. He was afterwards appointed postmaster, and his humorous letter of acceptance, written to the President, was given out for publication and was laughed over throughout the country. O. H. Rothacker, then editor of the Denver Tribune, saw some of Nye's humorous sketches and invited him to write for the Tribune. He contributed many bright letters, and in a short time demands for his writings began to come to him from many of the leading newspapers throughout the country.

About this time Mr. Nye published some of his sketches under the title of "Bill Nye and Boomerang." Boomerang is said to have been a white mule which Nye once owned and which was celebrated far and wide for his exceedingly active hind hoofs. When Nye started his newspaper, the Laramie Boomerang, over a livery stable in Laramie, he put a sign on the door, "Persons wishing to see the editor will please twist the tail of the white mule and take the elevator."

Nye's funny stories were copied throughout the country and their author became famous. He fell ill of spinal meningitis, however, and in his sickness his associates froze him out of his interest in the paper, and in 1884 he returned to Wisconsin, where he devoted himself to his humorous writings.

Several years thereafter Mr. Nye came to New York, and began writing for The World. Some of his most famous productions have appeared in the columns of this newspaper, together with caricatures of the humorist himself drawn by Walter McDougall.

In late years, in addition to his contributions to the World, Mr. Nye contributed a weekly letter to a newspaper syndicate, and did considerable magazine work.

He ventured into the field of dramatic literature on two occasions, and, strange to say, failed lamentably. For several years he toured the country with J. Whitcomb Riley delivering lectures, and after that combination was broken up he continued to make an annual lecturing tour.

Several years ago he went to Europe and witnessed the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. Some of his funniest letters were descriptive of his experiences in London at that time. He was lionized by several of the best literary clubs while in London.

In recent years, when not on his lecturing tours, Mr. Nye spent most of his time at his handsome home near Ashville, N.C., and close to George Vanderbilt's palatial country seat "Biltmore." For many years before his death Mr. Nye had an income of $30,000 a year from his writings, and he will leave a comfortable fortune to his little family.

Mr. Nye was married in Chicago to Miss Fanny Smith, who, with several children, survives him.

Mr. Nye was an exceedingly kind-hearted and generous man, and he was never so happy as when in the bosom of his happy little family. In his home life he was a charming character, and his many intimate friends in New York newspaper life remember that feature of his life with especial reverence.

CONCILIATION---NOT COERCION!

GREENWAY—This boy says he has a grievance, and we want to find out what it is and remedy it. We don't need any clubs—all that's required is common sense and brotherly kindness. Come on, Laurier, you're the man for the job!

Ninty Per Cent.

Of all the people need to take a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla at this season to prevent that run down and debilitated condition which invites disease. The money invested in half a dozen bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla will come back with large returns in the health and vigor of body and strength of nerves.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. Cure all liver ils. 25c.

—A beautiful line of fine art sateens, cretons, fine tapestry coverings and Cordu-roy fabrics at Weller Bros.' *

If the language of flowers you seek to learn,
It is worth your while to remember
That the red, red rose means one thing in June,
And another in December.

unfortunate

Cod-liver oil suggests consumption, which is almost unfortunate.

Its best use is before you fear consumption; when you begin to get thin, weak, run down; then is the prudent time to begin to take care, and the best way to take care is to supply the system with needed fat and strength. **Scott's Emulsion** of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, will bring back plumpness to those who have lost it, and make strength where raw cod-liver oil would be a burden.

A substitute only imitates the original.

SCOTT & B Belleville, Ont. 50c. and $1.00

AUCTION SALES.

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER.

Will Sell by Public Auction on

Saturday, April 11th, 1896.

At his Salesroom, Bastion Square, at 12 o'clock noon, all the property and franchises as a going concern of the

Victoria Electric Ry & Lighting Company,

LIMITED.

For full particulars apply to MESSRS. McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD, SOLICITORS, Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, fe13-mch21 Victoria.

AMUSEMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE.

OPERA SEASON.

3 Nights and Matinee, March 9, 10 and 11.

The Fashionable Musical Event of the Year. A Season of Grand Opera.

The Famous Marie

Tavary

Grand Opera Company,

Under the direction of Chas. H. Pratt. Grand Opera Orchestra. Grand Chorus. A Complete and Perfect Ensemble.

REPERTOIRE.

Monday Night, Cavalleria-Rusticana and Lucia.

Tuesday Night, Mignon.
Wednesday Matinee, Carmen.
Wednesday Night, Les Hugenots.

PRICES—$3, $2, $1.50 and $1. Gallery, 75c. and 50c. Seats now on sale at Jamieson's.

ARION CLUB.

A Public Concert

Will be given on

Wednesday, March 18, 1896

..IN THE..

Institute Hall, View St.,

In aid of the Club's Charitable Fund. Admission, 50c.

MEETINGS.

Vancouver Island Building Society

The 86th Drawing for an appropriation will be held in Sir William Wallace Society's Hall, Broad Street, on Saturday next, the 14th inst., at 8 p.m.

See that your shares are not in arrears.

By order.

R. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Victoria, B. C., March 7th, 1896.—td.

Public Meeting

A public meeting of the citizens of Victoria will be held at the Victoria Theatre, on

Thursday, 12th Day of March Inst,

At 8 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of affording the undersigned members of the Legislative Assembly for the city, an opportunity of explaining their position in reference to the proposals lately submitted to the Provincial Government relating to the construction of the British Pacific Railway.

Victoria, March 6th, 1896.

R. P. RITHET,
H. D. HELMCKEN,
JOHN BRADEN.

TENDERS

Quotations Wanted.

The Vancouver Smelter Committee invite quotations for the following articles delivered at Vancouver, namely:—

Fire Brick .. .. per 1000.
Common Brick .. .. per 1000.
Fire Clay .. .. per Ton.
Coke (not exceeding 6 per cent. ash .. .. per Ton.
Iron ore .. .. per Ton.
Limestone .. .. per Ton.

Address information to Secretary Smelter Committee, P. O. Box 551, Vancouver, B. C. m6-1w

TENDERS

..FOR..

Hardware, Stoves, Plumbing Material, Tinware, Etc.

Tenders will be received until 5 p.m. on Thursday, March 12th, 1896, for the stock-in-trade, Fixtures, etc., of Perry & Turner, 42 Johnson street, Victoria, B.C.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

B. S. ODDY,
Assignee.

m4-7

ESTABLISHED 1884.

Victoria Loan Office,

133 GOVERNMENT ST.

MONEY TO LOAN

On any approved security. Business strictly confidential.

Private entrance, Pandora street.

F. Landsberg, Prop.

P. O. Box 666. fe12-1y

MARCH.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER,

Room 7, - Board of Trade Building.

The Daily Times.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR DEWDNEY.

The New Westminster Columbian published the names of the possible Conservative candidates for the house of commons in New Westminster district, and among the half-dozen or more mentioned was that of Lieut.-Governor Dewdney. It would be interesting to know if the occupant of Government House was a consenting party to the use of his name in this connection. It seems almost incredible that the delegates to the convention would take the liberty of presenting the name of one who, for the present at least, is generally supposed to be without the political arena, unless they had that person's consent so to do. Our Lieut.-Governor, no doubt, authorized a friend to say that "Barkis is willin'" if the other party to the proposed contract was ready, but, as on another political occasion in Victoria, the friend was most indiscreet in permitting the publication of his honor's name. If Mr. Dewdney is really looking for a constituency, a selection in New Westminster will probably be easy to "secure." The Conservative sitting member is not seeking a renomination, and there does not appear to be any other aspirant who cares "two straws" whether the seat is retained by the Conservatives or is captured by the Liberals. If, therefore, Mr. Dewdney wants a nomination, we sincerely hope he will get one in New Westminster But if he has no intention of re-entering political life at the present time, he owes it to the position he occupies to publicly announce that the use of his name at the Conservative convention was unauthorized.

IN THE WAY OF SETTLERS.

In the last number to hand of the Canadian Gazette appears the following: "It is gratifying to note from the speech from the throne at the opening of the British Columbia legislature that Mr. Turner and his colleagues are fully alive to the need for developing the agricultural resources of the province. A measure is to be submitted to assist in the establishment of creameries, and 'a system of small holdings' is to be provided for the encouragement of settlement. We shall look for this scheme with interest. We gather from Captain Hamilton's experience that there are far too many obstacles put in the way of settlers of just the class most needed in the province by land monopolists and the like; and it should be the first business of the executive to do what it can to make settlement an easy matter. The progress of British Columbia as a mining district is good, but the backbone of the country is, after all, its permanent wealth in the soil and sea." Our London contemporary has probably learned by this time that the government insists on allowing "land monopolists and the like" to put more obstacles "in the way of settlers of just the class most needed in the province." What its opinion of this move is we must wait a little to see, but doubtless it will coincide with the opinion held by all but the government and a few of its friends, who do not seem to care whether the province gets settlers or not.

PROTECT PUBLIC INTERESTS.

The demand that the time for the completion of the Columbia and Western Railway, which will connect Trail and Rossland with Penticton, be limited to two years seems to be founded on common sense and ordinary prudence. The proposed road will start at Trail and run in a westerly direction through a great mining region to or near Midway, and thence in a northerly direction to Penticton. The total distance is about 180 miles. The primary object of Mr. Heinze, the principal promoter, is to tap the mines as far west as Kettle river, from which he hopes to procure ore to feed his smelter at Trail. This is a worthy object and should be supported. But it must not be forgotten that Mr. Heinze's personal interest begins and ends there. He is not asking for a charter because he wants to become a common carrier or is looking with a single eye to the development of the country. His first object in building the line being attained by its extension to the mining camps, there the road may remain forever if the government is foolish enough to place no limit upon the time for its completion. The public motive—and that is what the government should look to—in insisting upon the immediate continuance of the line to Penticton is more important than any personal object, for it aims at connecting the rich agricultural district of the Okanagan valley with the populous mining centres of Kootenay. If the line is only built half way the trade of the country will practically remain as it is—and that is, as everyone knows, tributary to Spokane and Washington. It ought to be the desire of the government to see the cities supplied with home-grown products, as may easily be done when the line is built to Penticton. This is the opinion of the people of Okanagan, who have sent a delegation to Victoria to press it upon the government, as well as of the people of Midway and Boundary Falls, as expressed by the Midway Advance, which says:

"We would, therefore, strongly recommend that before granting a charter to Mr. Heinze, or to any other applicant, the government impose such restrictions as to make the carrying out of the project advantageous to the country as well as to the mere promoters. Restrictions that would at once decide the probity of any company proposing to build. Of these, a sine qua non, should be the immediate commencement of work, and further a specified time limit for the completion of the undertaking should be made and rigidly enforced. In Mr. Heinze's case, we do not by any means intend to imply that he is incompetent or incapable of fully carrying out any undertaking to which he has pledged himself; on the contrary his work at Trail creek has shown him to be a man of energy and determination. Our contention is solely for the purpose of guarding against the devices of the now too common speculative companies, which, in other parts of the province have obtained charters, with, it is not necessary to add, results disastrous and disappointning to shareholders and others who hoped to be benefited."

DECEIVED!

Whatever may be the opinion of the people of Victoria about the scheme of Mr. Rithet's syndicate to build the British Pacific Railway—and we must admit there will be a great difference of opinion, even in Victoria—there is but one opinion on the failure of the government to make good its election promises of 1894. The people of Victoria have been deceived, and they have only now found out that the piteous appeals of Mr. Turner to our citizens "to fight for their homes" were insincere. Now that the hypocrisy of the government is apparent to every person it will be well to remember what was said when Mr. Davie deliberately deceived the people of this city. This is how Mr. Turner spoke on July 7, 1894, as reported by the Colonist:

"They are also warned against supporting the party to which Mr. Rithet and Mr. Turner belong, because they are told that these gentlemen are going to try to have a great railway built from Victoria city through the northern part of the province. He had endeavored to impress upon the farmers of the Fraser, what is the fact, that if the Canada Western railway is guilt, and if, as the expected result, Victoria grows to be a city of 100,000 or more, the result will be so beneficial to the farming districts of the Mainland that there will not be a vacant farm between Hope and the mouth of the Fraser. He found the farmers, when the matter was put before them in this light, largely agreed with him, and while he felt sure that this view would ultimately prevail, it is at present the duty of Victoria electors to protect themselves against those who seek to get into power to hurt the interests of this city, and it is the duty of Victoria to stand by a government which has risked itself to do justice to Victoria. * * * Reviewing the railway policy, he showed the necessity for large expenditure at the present for opening up the province, and the large returns which this will yield."

In the Ontario legislature Sir Oliver Mowat, replying to the question of a Conservative member concerning the duration of the present Dominion parliament, said he had no doubt as to the life of the present parliament ceasing on April 26th. The action of the Ontario legislature in 1879, when prolonged somewhat over the stated period of four years owing to a writ for Algoma being returned later, had no bearing on the situation. All the writs of the present parliament were returnable April 26, 1891, and parliament, therefore, ceases to exist April 26, 1896.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Everyone concerned in Canada will sympathise with the directors and shareholders of this bank in the matter of the adversity which has overtaken them. But a moment's reflection will show that the degree of this adversity is very bearable. For some years the dividends were 10 per cent., and the shares (£20 paid) rose to upwards of 40, while a reserve fund was accumulated of £285,000. Bad times on the Pacific coast, with some degrees of mismanagement at points, have caused the dividend to decline to 5 per cent., and to meet shrinkage in properties held against advances made in prosperous times, the reserve fund has had to be reduced to £100,000.

That is the whole story, while the present facts are—that losses are believed to be now fully provided for, that the present business is safe and profitable, that the board and the executive have been stiffened up to their fullest powers, that the general, commercial and financial situation is improving, and that the bank's own pecuniary position is exceptionally sound.—Canadian Gazette, London.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The regular full court sitting commenced this morning with all the supreme court judges present.

The first case brought on was Ward v. Clark, in which the plaintiffs applied for an order (pending the appeal) restraining Clark from in any way dealing with the schooner Enterprise. An order was made that the ship be delivered over to Robert Ward & Co., but that the defendant may have her on putting up security for $2,500. Both parties are restrained from selling or encumbering the ship. A. P. Luxton for the appellant and A. L. Belyea contra.

After luncheon the plaintiff's motion in Edison General Electric Co. vs. Westminster & Vancouver Tramway Co. and Bank of B. C. for leave to appeal from the judgment of the full court to the privy council was allowed. The decision of the full court followed the holding in a similar case in the supreme court of Canada, and in consequence the appellants desire to go direct to the privy council. A. E. McPhillips for the appellant and E. P. Davis, Q.C., for respondents.

—Okell & Morris damson and greengage preserves are a luxury. Try them.

RORAIMA.

The Strange Country Near the Schomburgk Line.

Perhaps one result of the Venezuelan boundary commission's work will be the solving of one of the most remarkable geological enigmas in the world, and the exploration of what is regarded as a unique natural wonderland, says the New York Sun. This remarkable region is a number of elevated and isolated areas of land situated on what the British call British Guiana's southwestern boundary, which is the disputed territory. It is on the British side of the Schomburgk line. A British Guiana newspaper describes this region, as far as it is known, and expresses the hope that the final result of the boundary controversy will leave it well within British bounds. Should there be another result, however, the newspaper says, the region should be made into an international park, something on the plan of the Yellowstone Park reservation.

The region is called by the Indians "Roraima," but the several isolated areas are known by distinctive names. Each consists of what might be called an isolated mountain, but it is really a tableland, comprising an area of 100 square miles or more, elevated several thousand feet above the surrounding country. The rocky sides of the mountains are as perpendicular as the Hudson river palisades, and entirely bare of vegetation, and have defied all attempts to scale them. The level summits are covered with trees and other vegetation, and down the rocky sides fall a large number of cascades of considerable size, indicating the certain existence of rivers and streams on the mysterious summits, and probably the lakes that feed the rivers. The summits have been observed with telescopes, and are known to be as full of plant life as the tropical plains below, but beyond this nothing is known.

Because so little is known of the condition of these tablelands, occasion is given for all manner of speculation, as to what exists there. That the vegetation is quite different from that on the plains below, the telescope shows; and that it should be so is quite natural, as the tablelands are 2,000 or more feet higher than the plains. While the climate of the plains is tropical, that of the tablelands must be temperate, not only because of their elevation, but also because of the free play the winds have about them.

Of the geology of the region this explanation is given: This part of South America rose slowly from the sea, through successive and remote ages. The Roraima mountains were formed precisely as was the rest of the land, and are not the result of volcanic eruption. Hence they must have been above the ocean long before the surrounding plains appeared. They stood 2,000 feet above the sea level when the surrounding mountain tops were but islands in the ocean. In the course of a period difficult to appreciate, the adjacent valleys and plains appeared above the water and became covered with vegetation and animal life. But the isolated plateaus of Roraima had a tremendous start of the plains below. Here comes the alleged ground for speculation that perhaps on these mysterious summits there exist flora and fauna unlike any found elsewhere, forms of life that have long since disappeared from other parts of the world, but remained the same on these summits because unaffected by the influences of communication with the outer world. All sorts of wild guesses have been hazarded regarding the existence of strange reptiles and animals among the streams and forests of Roraima.

The cascades falling from the summits are among the highest in the world. One is 2,000 feet high and is broad enough to be visible thirty miles away. It falls sheer without a break. The mountains from which the cascades fall form the dividing watersheds of the Amazon, the Orinoco and the Essequibo, the three great rivers of South America, and the waters of the cascades flow some to one and some to another of these rivers. It is argued that to supply these waterfalls there must be a considerable body of water on the mountain plateaus, and it is natural to conclude that where there are large bodies of water there are fish and reptiles. The resulting conclusion that, because these fish and reptiles must have been isolated on the mountain tops for ages, they are likely to be different from any known species, is regarded as quite natural. The mountain plateaus form practically little countries by themselves, like islands, but more isolated because the ocean of air that surrounds them does not afford the facilities for communication with other islands as do the waters of the ocean itself.

One of these plateaus, known as Kukenbam, which is better situated for observation than any of the others, is estimated to have an area of 200 square miles or more. The smallest, which bears the name common to the group, Roraima, is estimated to contain 80 to 140 square miles.

The story of this mysterious region is not new, at least in British Guiana. It is many years since any scientific men were in the region, but chance travellers and gold prospectors happen there at odd times, and when they return to Demerara they add their little store of information and mystification to the rest. Schomburgk pointed out the great importance of the region to Great Britain, as it is the dividing watershed, but the writer in the British Guiana newspaper does not say whether the exploring botanist had much to say about the wonders and mysteries of the Roraima region.

—All last winter Mr. George A. Mills, of Lebanon, Conn., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. At times it was so severe that he could not stand up straight, but was drawn over on one side. "I tried different remedies without receiving relief," he says, "until about six months ago I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. After using it for three days my rheumatism was gone and has not returned since." For sale by all druggists; Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

—The finest assorted stock of Carpets in the province is to be seen at Weiler Bros. Hearth Rugs to match.

WE announce further startling reductions in

Furniture and Furnishing Goods

in order to make room for a large lot of new Goods soon to arrive.

B. C. Furniture Co., Government Street. **JACOB SEHL,** Manager.

----THE GREAT----

Mortgage Sale

NOTICE.

Having received instructions from the Mortgagees to close out the entire Stock of the

Manchester .·. House,

88 Yates Street, (Formerly conducted by T. Haughton & Co.) within one month from date, the Goods have been further reduced in Prices.

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS.

J. H. WARK, - - - - Manager.

VIGILANCE IN WAR.

Comical Incidents of Recent German Army Manoeuvres.

During the army manoeuvres near Stettin a comical incident which occurred is noted by the Berlin Boersen-Zeitung. A young lieutenant of the cavalry guards, who has considerable property, was sent, with six men, to reconnoiter in the direction to which his regiment was to advance. Arriving at a bridge across the Stettin highroad he fastened a board across, writing upon it with chalk the words: "This bridge is blown up," signing it with his name. After this heroic exploit he retreated a little way and treated his command and himself to an excellent breakfast in which several bottles of liquor played an important part. Tired from the ride on the hot day, the little command, after that repast, took a rest along the wall of a cemetery near by, allowing the horses to graze.

In the meantime, however, an infantry regiment arrived at the bridge, and its commander wrote another sign, which read: "This bridge is built up again." The cavalry patrol were discovered and found asleep. The colonel of the regiment ordered their horses and arms taken away, allowing them to continue in their slumber. Of course, when they awoke a few hours afterward and made their way back to their command without being able to give an account of what had become of their horses, sabers and guns, there was great consternation among them. Since the lieutenant in charge intended to retire into private life at an early day to devote himself to his agricultural interests, the colonel of his regiment gave him the advice of executing the contemplated change at as early a date as possible.

Not Gone Yet

Oh the snow, the beautiful snow,
Is all very well when you're warm, you know;
But with boots that are soaking, without overshoes,
Is enough to make any one go on the blues.

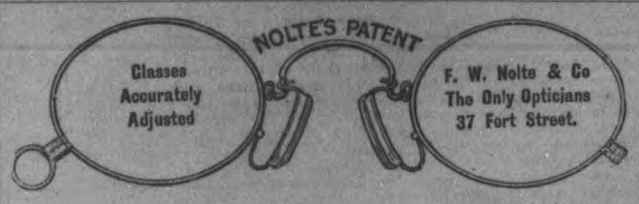
Oh, the wet, the horrible wet,
DICK'S BOOTS you can wear without rubbers, you bet;
With good oak-tanned leather they're solidly made—
You'll get satisfaction, so don't be afraid.

Our $3.50 Shoes are Unequalled.

Fine Line of Ladies' Goods Just Arrived.

Old Country Boot Store.

91 Johnson street, between Broad and Douglas.



Don't Smoke Any but the **Capital Brand of Cigars.** They are the Best. Insist upon getting the **Capitals.**

MEISS & GOLD, Manufacturers, 54 Johnson Street, Up Stairs.

No Doubt About It.

You are absolutely certain of obtaining the best for the money—Materials, Fit, and Workmanship—when you place an order with us.

A. GREGG & SON, Tailors. 62 Yates Street.

Cured Fish

Finnan Haddies,
Codfish (Newfoundland and B. C)
Codfish (Boneless)
Red Herring,
Bloaters,
Kippers.

..FOR SALE BY..

R. H. JAMESON, 33 Fort St.

The Wilson Hotel

and Dining Room now being under one management is better prepared than ever to accommodate the public to the satisfaction of all.

McCABE & IRVING, Proprietors.

Study Economy and Live Like a Lord.

Study economy and live like a lord
Is the maxim of all housewives I hope.
I'm convinced of this now, when nine-tenths of our homes
Are supplied with Pendray's Electric Soap.

Being Electric by name and Electric by nature,
It makes dirt, with the water, slope;
Like lightning the dirt flies before our eyes
When we use Pendray's Electric Soap.

For weight and quality it can't be surpassed,
Though many have tried hard to cope
With this world famed brand, there's nothing in hand
To equal Pendray's Electric Soap.

WOOD CUT

By Steam Saw Machine at reasonable rates. JOHN SMITH, Tel. 138. 233 Cook Street.

Walk Right In

Our door is never locked. A licensed pharmacist always on hand to attend to your wants.

BOWES, *the* Dispenses Prescriptions.

Beside the Postoffice, 100 Gov't St. Telephone 425.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—The opposition central committee rooms are now located in the Balmoral Block, Douglas street.

—A general meeting of the directors of the Jubilee hospital will be held in Yates & Jay's office this evening.

—The Kamloops Sentinel has been sold by Messrs. Jones, Spinks and Finbow to Mr. Wm. Baillie, who entered into possession last week.

—The boys summoned for breaking windows in an empty house at Rock Bay, were remanded until Wednesday by the police magistrates.

—Next Saturday evening the 86th appropriation of the Vancouver Island Building Society will be drawn for in the Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad street.

—Graduates of McGill University, residing in British Columbia, will hold a meeting in the Metropolitan Club rooms, Vancouver, on Wednesday, March 25, for the purpose of organizing a "McGill Graduates' Society."

—Young Blythe, an apprentice on the bark Glenalvon who was injured at the outer wharf about a week ago, has almost fully recovered. His injuries were not as serious as at first supposed, no bones being broken.

—Mary Thain, an old offender, who has been keeping quiet for some time, was arrested yesterday for using obscene language and creating a disturbance. She could not appear in court this morning, having been ordered to the hospital by Dr. Duncan.

—The charge against Arthur Brakes of assaulting Mrs. Levy was dismissed by Magistrates Dalby and Shakespeare in the police court this morning. According to the evidence Mrs. Levy has a very violent temper and did most of the fighting on the day referred to.

—Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather there was a fair attendance at the drill shed on Saturday evening, when the Fifth Regiment band, under the leadership of J. M. Finn, gave one of its excellent concerts. The band is playing better than ever this season, and the Saturday night concerts are becoming very popular.

—A rare treat is afforded to all who may attend the concert and dance to be given in Bertram Hall, Spring Ridge, next Wednesday evening. The programme, which is principally made up by the naval talent, will consist of sentimental, comic and negro comic songs, instrumental solos, duetts and trios, song and dance, step dancing, recitations and club swinging. Mr. Collins, of H. M. S. Royal Arthur, will play for the dance at the conclusion of the concert.

—Mr. John Snedden Orr, a native of Coatbridge, Lanarkshire, Scotland, died in Retalhulen, Guatemala, Central America, on the 2nd instant. Mr. Orr came to Victoria in the year 1878. He was chief pattern maker in the Albion Iron Works for many years, and only left for Central America about five months ago, from inducements offered him to take charge of a pattern shop there. He was in his 38th year at the time of his death, and leaves a wife in this city, a brother (Alexander) in the Yukon country and a sister in Scotland to mourn his loss. His brother James, who was identified with the firm of Wilson & Murray, leading grocers here, in the early sixties, died in 1871, having been in business for himself for some time previous to his death. Mr. Orr was of a most cheerful and kindly disposition, ever ready and willing to assist in anything to promote the happiness and welfare of others. The many friends of the bereaved widow deeply sympathize with her in her great affliction.

—A Minneapolis dispatch says: "H. W. Seldon, of Minneapolis, is organizing an expedition of twenty men to search for hidden gold and a rich mine in Northwestern British Columbia. In 1884 the mine was discovered by a party of four men, the whereabouts of two being now unknown. In 1862, Billy Wilson, one of the party, started out on a second expedition with twelve men. Nine became discouraged early. They discovered the Lost Rocker claim, as it is called, and commenced to wash gold. They stayed too long, and summer was almost over when they started for home. They hid $50,000 of gold at the place, and each of the three men took $12,000 with him. About half way on the 1000 mile tramp home Wilson's two companions died of fever, and the new expedition will try and find their bodies, with the gold, which Wilson could not bring away. After a long and perilous journey Wilson reached Leadville with $10,000 in gold. He is now in Johannesburg, South Africa, but he has communicated to Mr. Seldon, his brother-in-law, a minute description of the location of the mine, which is near the Alaska boundary, as well as the place where the two bodies lie.

—W. H. Perry has received some of the '96 models Eagle bicycle.

—The quarterly meeting of the licensing court is to be held on Wednesday.

—A special meeting of the council has been called for to-morrow morning to confer with a committee from the Agricultural Association.

—The ladies of the Reformed Episcopal church will give an entertainment in the Philharmonic hall on the evening of Easter Monday, April 6.

—Dr. Mary McNeill's talk with the members of the Young Women's Christian Association on the subject of "The Hygiene of Food," will take place tomorrow, Tuesday, evening, at 8 o'clock.

—The funeral of the late Mrs. Catherine Vigelius took place at 10 a.m. today from her late residence, 151 Quadra street, and the R. C. Cathedral. Rev. Father Nicolaye officiated, celebrating high mass with musical accompaniments. The pallbearers were Wm. Robb, J. Comminsky, M. Bantley, T. Geiger, T. Smith and Wm. Grimm.

—Herbert Booth, Salvation Army commandant for Canada and Newfoundland, will arrive in Victoria on his farewell tour on the 19th instant. During his stay here special services will be held in one of the city churches and the local officers of the army will hold council meetings. Commandant Booth goes from here to Spokane.

—The funeral of the late William Sills took place at one o'clock yesterday afternoon from the Swan Lake Hotel, and an hour later from St. John's church. The services were conducted by Rev. Percival Jenns. Members of the city Orange lodges and also of Loyal Occidental lodge, C. O. O. F., M. U., attended in a body. The pall bearers were Messrs. G. Booth, R. H. Johnston, J. Foster, E. John, J. Brethour and A. McKenzie.

—"Subscriber" asks: "1st. Was Sir John A. Macdonald elected in the year 1878 to represent Vancouver Island or Victoria in the Dominion house? 2nd. Was he made premier as a result of the election for the first time or had he previously occupied that position?" Sir John Macdonald was elected to represent Victoria in 1878. He had before his election here become premier and minister of the interior, and had resigned his seat for Marquette, Manitoba, on account of accepting those offices. He was not made premier as a result of his election in Victoria.

—A delegation from the Okanagan country, who missed the Charmer yesterday at Vancouver, arrived this morning on the steamer Comox, having chartered her for the trip. They are here to interview the government regarding the Columbia and Western railway, which it is proposed to run from Penticton to Trail, and urge upon them the necessity of restricting the time for completing the work to two years. The delegation is composed of Messrs. J. A. McKelvie, of the Vernon News; C. F. Costerton, of Vernon, Price Ellison and Reeve John Hamill of Spallumcheen; Mr. Smith of Okanagan Mission; Col. Warren and Mr. Sully, of Vancouver.

—Mrs. Pollard, one of Victoria's early residents, died on Sunday afternoon at her home on Douglas street. The deceased lady came to this province with her husband, the late Rev. William Pollard, in the year 1871. In works connected with the pastorate of the only Methodist church of this city she proved that, while retiring in disposition and unostentatious, with works of charity she was a woman of superior intellectual ability and of great Christian fortitude. She was associated with the establishment of the Protestant Orphans' Home, the Woman's Temperance Union and other benevolent and philanthropic works. She leaves four daughters, all residing in this province, and one son, whose home is in California.

FORT CUDAHY.

Customs Officer Brown Arrives From the North on the Mexico.

V. Brown, Dominion customs officer at Fort Cudahy, at the junction of the Yukon and Forty-Mile creek, arrived from Alaska by the steamer Mexico and is registered at the Driard. This is Mr. Brown's first visit to civilization since being appointed to his present position some two years ago, when he went up to Fort Cudahy with Inspector Constantine of the mounted police. The trip from Fort Cudahy to Dyea, a distance of 700 miles, was made on snowshoes and occupied 34 days. The weather was bitterly cold, the mercury freezing on some days and remaining below zero during the entire trip.

On account of the large number of miners who are working on the Yukon in the vicinity of Fort Cudahy, it has become an important customs port. Fully 1,500 men men remained there this winter, as they find out by the use of fire the frozen ground can be worked to advantage during the long cold season. As nearly all the supplies for the miners are bought in the Sound cities, they must pay the duties imposed before entering Canadian territory. Mr. Brown cannot understand why Victoria merchants have allowed their more enterprising American competitors to secure this trade. Victorians could send goods there free of duty, and in this way would have considerable advantage over the Sound merchants. Mr. Brown is also of the opinion that those without capital should keep away from the gold mines. He deplores the great rush to Alaska this season of inexperienced men with small means. They are sure to encounter great hardships and possibly want. Before venturing to the mines on the Yukon, a man should have at least $500. Mr. Brown leaves for Ottawa this evening, where he will interview the minister of customs and offer several suggestions regarding the collection of custom duties in the far north.

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Is manufacturing and repairing. We pay particular attention to this feature of our business, and can guarantee satisfaction.

Pennock & Lowe,

Jewelers, 64 Yates Street.

SCHOONER WRECKED

Fisher Maid Driven on the Rocks in the Harbor of San Juan.

Steamer Rio Janeiro Two Weeks Overdue at Yokohama From 'Frisco.

Another of the schooners belonging to the Victoria sealing fleet has become a victim of the storms prevailing on the West Coast. The C. P. N. steamer Maude, Capt. Roberts, which returned last evening from a six days' trip to the West Coast, brought down word of the sinking of the thirty ton schooner Fisher Maid, which left here last week to engage in sealing on the West Coast. She ran into San Juan harbor for shelter, but her anchors dragging, and ther being great danger of her running on shore, an effort was made to run out to sea again. A gust of wind carried away her sail and she was driven on the rocks, which punctured a large hole in her side. An effort made to float her with the high tide proved successful, but before she could be taken to the wharf she filled and sank to the bottom. The Fisher Maid belonged to Charley Chip, a Nitinat Indian, who came down on the Maude to secure assistance in raising his schooner. All the other schooners with the exception of the Ainoka, were out sealing, but their catches could not be ascertained. Nothing was heard of the missing schooner May Belle. The Maude's passengers were J. R. Edwards, Mrs. Wearing, F. Wrightham, Capt. Perry, P. Johnson, W. A. Netherby, J. J Baird, A. Vandell. She went around to the outer wharf this afternoon to load some heavy machinery which arrived from San Francisco for the Duke of York hydraulic claim, Alberni. The Maude will leave for the West Coast tomorrow evening.

New York, March 9.—The British steamer Polyphemus arrived to-day from China and Japan ports with a general cargo. While in port at Shanghai smallpox broke out on board. Two of the crew died, and three others were sent ashore to the marine hospital. On her arrival at quarantine this morning the ship was subjected to close inspection, but all hands were found healthy. As a precautionary measure Dr. Doty decided to hold the steamer for thorough disinfection and cleansing.

Constable Campbell, of Esquimalt, has received a letter from his sons, who left here on the lumber steamer Glenora for South Africa, which steamer had to put into Yokohama for fuel, her coal having burned in the bunkers. Shortly before reaching Yokohama the shipwrecked crew of a Japanese schooner were picked up. They had run out of food and for several days they had obtained their only nourishment by chewing paper. Alexander McIntosh, also of Victoria, was on the Florida.

The Dominion steamer Quadra returned to Victoria yesterday afternoon from Boundary Bay. Captain Walbran has been making an examination of Mud Bay and neighborhood, in order that the different channels across the flats in the bay may be marked with piles. Captain Walbran reports that the whole of Mud Bay is shoal ground and dries, or nearly so, at low water, the shoal ground extending for some miles into Boundary Bay.

The Pacific Mail steamer Rio de Janeiro, which left San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong February 7, has not been heard from since, and shippers are becoming uneasy. The Rio should have reached Yokohama Feb. 23, and is therefore two weeks overdue. She carried 14 cabin and 60 steerage passengers, and had a valuable cargo. The agent of the company expresses no anxiety.

On Saturday the tug Discovery towed to Vancouver the Norwegian bark Sjokogen, 997 tons, Captain Gram. The Sjokogen arrived from Honolulu in ballast, and will load lumber at the Hastings mill.

Steamer Mexico returned to Seattle from Alaska on Friday evening and has been temporarily laid up.

A cablegram announces the arrival at Yokohama of the steamship Strathnevis, hence February 14. She made a slow trip on account of the new propeller put on just beore she sailed from this port.

The City of Kingston brought the Tavary Opera Company from the Sound last evening.

THE THEOSOPHISTS.

A Sunday Evening Lecture on Karma and Cognate Subjects.

At the regular Sunday evening public meeting of the Theosophical society the subject under discussion was the "World's Sixteen Crucified Saviours." In summing up the lecturer said:

There are a great many people in the western world who think that a general knowledge of Karma would be bad because in its lower aspect Karma appears to be fatalism. In general two ideas have been prevalent in the west in regard to the effect, reward or punishment, of one's acts in this life.

These are, first, that held by the majority of so called religious people, that somehow or other they will experience eternal happiness in the next world, heaven, in spite of what they do here. The origin of this belief is due to the teaching of the vicarious atonement, that the sins of the whole world may be dissipated both in fact and effect without the doers of them feeling their effects. Second: That held by non-believers, agnostics and materialists, that this life is the only one and that therefore the man who doesn't reap his reward in this life never will. It should not be forgotten, however, that many strive to live for the race, so that the generations coming after may be benefitted by what they do now.

A general knowledge of the law of Karma would affect these classes. Certainly it would increase the number of those who feel that they are personally responsible and the tendency would be to act more and more upon this idea. It would also show that the unit and the race are inseparably connected and that while we should live so that the race may be benefitted, yet we shall again form part of the visible race and shall therefore partake in its greater opportunities and knowledge of which we have ourselves helped to sow the seed. For with the doctrine of Karma goes also that of reincarnation and of the perfectability and immortality of man. No sudden effect should be looked for, but a gradual one of an increased sense of personal responsibility which would inevitably show itself in life and in act.

Besides all the foregoing, the doctrine of Karma and reincarnation are the only ones that have in them the promise of showing men why brotherhood should be practised fully and completely. Most men are ready to admit that universal brotherhood would be a beautiful thing to see practised, but as no reason for it exists in any philosophy that leaves out these two doctrines the men of to-day do not think that brotherhood is anything but an utopian dream impossible to realize. This is very evident to the belief. People of prominence and religion go so far as to say that various evils that afflict civilization have existed always and always will exist. This is hopeless, and is due to the religion and philosophy of the time being devoid of the doctrines so important. Now, if all men come to know that they are united to one another and that by reincarnation they must bear the burden of their own acts, they would soon try to make brotherhood an every day fact of life. This would alter the whole complexion of civilization and speedily lead to a new and better state of things when everyone, being aware of the law and willing to practise it, would become the law itself. All abuses would then disappear, for the people who make them would no more exist. No other doctrine will accomplish this. Vicarious atonement will not do so, for it offers a premium to badness in furnishing an escape through another; and indeed it is theologically founded on the theory of "substitution for the offender," and is bound up with the other of "original sin." Neither will materialism nor agnosticism accomplish this, as men have in those no inner reason or compulsion, they leave us to pure reason, and that is devoid of love and sure to lead to a personal end, hence few would work for the races who come after, believing they themselves not concerned. Nothing is left, then, but the doctrines found in Theosophy.

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—Sheffield cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

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Our "IDEAL" blend of Indian and Ceylon Teas; if not you, will find it to your advantage to do so at once, as it is the finest fifty cent tea in the province. Put up only by the

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Who are Housekeepers want Pure

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It is the Purest and Best
They are Perfection in Preserves.
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The RAINBOW or RECEPTION COFFEES, at 35c. per lb. can.
CRYSTAL BAKING POWDER, at 25 cts. per lb. in Lamp Chimneys.
The above are very extensively advertised by the Pure Gold Mfg. Co., Toronto.

Very Choice Potatoes, 75c. per Sack.

TEA in 5 lb. boxes at $1.00, $1.10, $1.25 (H. C.), $1.35 (M.M.).
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Japan, Oolong, and "Lipyton's", "Tetley's", "Bee", Orient, Brands of Ceylon Blends, Specially prepared and packed for and by the growers in Ceylon.

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$20,000 Worth of Dry Goods to be Slaughtered.

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We are going to clear out the entire stock at prices that will command a speedy sale. New Goods just arrived and lots more that are coming will be marked down and sold with the other stock.

Three Cases of Manufacturers' Samples To be Sold at less than Wholesale Cost

We have only staple stock—no fancy out of date goods to sell.

We shall be closed on Thursday and Friday, marking down the goods; will reopen and commence the sale on

Saturday Morning, Feb. 29th, 1896

FOR CASH ONLY.

All accounts must be paid within 60 days. Any not paid within that time will be given into the hands of our lawyer.

A well-established Dry Goods Business for Sale.

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DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THE BANK OF B. C.

Statement of the Directors at the Late Proprietors' Meeting at London.

The Chairman Contradicts Some Stories—The Pacific Coast Bad Debts.

The half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of this bank was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon street, on Friday last. Sir Robert Gillespie, the chairman, presided, and the other directors present were Messrs. James Anderson, C. W. Benson, Henry J. Gardiner, T. G. Gillespie, and Guy Oswald Smith. There was an unusually large attendance of shareholders, including several ladies.

The secretary, (Mr. S. Cameron Alexander) having read the notice convening the meeting, and the report and accounts having been taken as read.

The chairman said: Gentlemen, you have been requested by circular to meet the directors at this time to receive the report and accounts for the half-year ending in December last. The statements have been in your hands for some days, and, I doubt not, have been perused with more than ordinary interest; and it is my wish, as it is my duty, to give you full information and explanation of the disappointing condition of our business. Before entering more fully into this matter, I beg to ask your attention to the profit and loss account, which has again assumed small figures as compared with former years, although I am glad to find it is somewhat in excess of the June half-year of 1895. The amount at credit is £17,409 9s. 4d., out of which the directors propose to pay a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the half-year, carrying forward a balance of £2,409 9s. 4d. to the next half-year's account, when I am hopeful it may be my privilege to report better news and a larger amount of profit made. In view of the reduced dividend and the present circumstances, the directors have decided to reduce, for the present, the amount of their fees by £1,000 per annum (hear, hear), reserving to themselves the right under charter of resuming at their discretion the sum therein named as remuneration, and I beg to state that we have been receiving the minimum amount named in the charter (hear, hear.) The account of assets and liabilities is made up in the usual way, and I hope it has received your attentive examination, for it at once dispels the ungenerous and groundless remarks which have been circulated in the last few days that the financial position of the bank is weak. On reference to the figures you cannot fail to observe the very large amount of cash in hand and in very convertible securities—gilt edge securities—which are available to us at any time, and would cover all immediate liabilities. I most emphatically deny the unwarranted report to which I have alluded (cheers.) It has been my misfortune at the last two meetings of the shareholders to deplore the almost unprecedented stagnation and depression of trade on the Pacific coast affecting all our branches, depreciating the value of securities, paralyzing all the commercial interests of the country, and ruining many local financial institutions in Washington and Oregon states, which a few years ago were supposed to be possessed of ample means to meet all their engagements. The result has been that many of our customers—more particularly those in Vancouver, Portland, Seattle and Tacoma, to which I referred in July last—are now unable to pay the advances made to them, and though we hold securities at one time considered ample to cover us, these are now so depreciated that we fear a contingent loss of a considerable sum may result. The actual ascertained loss to be written off amounts to about £15,000, but the accounts on which further losses may ultimately occur represent a very large sum, and the contingent losses or these accounts may be estimated at £110,000. At the same time, I beg the shareholders to bear in mind that this estimate of loss depends on the final winding up of these accounts, and I do not think I am taking a too sanguine view of the case when I say that with more prosperous times, and a general revival of trade, with a corresponding improvement in securities, we may be able to realize better terms than the recent estimate from our branches foreshadows. (Hear, hear.) I now come to the important question of dealing with these accounts. In the first place, we must dispose of the actual loss sustained of £15,000, and this sum the directors propose to take from the reserve and write off this loss at once. As regards the contingent losses, we propose to open a special account under the head of Suspense Account and debit that account with the total amount due to the bank, and as a provision for any ultimate loss ask for a further sum of £120,000 from the reserve fund to place to the credit of the Suspense Account. Now gentlemen, we assume from the latest estimate received that this provision will be sufficient to meet all contingencies, and should business, as I have already said, resume activity—which seems probable, if no political trouble arises between this country and the United States—and with a further development of the great mineral resources of British Columbia, there is a fair presumption that the securities we hold against these debtor accounts may improve in value and become more convertible, and thus may somewhat help to reduce the ultimate loss. If that is so, the amount of that reduction will be returned to the reserve fund. I will ask the manager to read an extract bearing on this point, and also some extracts from the Canadian Gazette referring to British Columbia in general, and will then conclude the few remarks I have to make.

Mr. Cameron Alexander read the following extract from a letter received from the Victoria manager, dated Jan. 3rd, 1896: "Reviewing the business of the past year there is a falling off of about $20,000 in the aggregate of this branch. This is occasioned altogether by the depressed state of trade and the difficulty of employing our funds at remunerative rates. There is no falling off in the general business of the branch, which, instead, appears to be greatly increasing, and the routine work is, consequently, very heavy. We have issued considerably more drafts on all points during the year just closed than we did in 1894. Small current accounts are constantly being opened, and our savings bank deposits, are, if anything, on the increase. The outlook for the year which has just opened is fairly encouraging. The development of the mineral properties in the Kootenay country is urely proceeding and must result in a gradual increase in the settlement of the country, and the springing up of trade in that district in which our merchants are looking and bidding for a share." He also read the article in the Canadian Gazette of Feb. 6th, entitled "British Columbia in 1895," giving statistics of trade and pointing to a brighter outlook for 1896.

The Chairman—I think gentlemen, that the extracts just read are not only interesting, but they are very hopeful, and I do not think they are exaggerated. (Hear, hear.) From all I hear from different sources, I believe there is a great future before British Columbia in the shape of mineral discoveries and exports. (Hear, hear.) I need hardly say, gentlemen, that the adverse condition of things which has existed, has caused your directors very great regret and disappointment. To me individually it is indeed a bitter disappointment, for I have devoted, supported by my colleagues, the best part of my life in inculcating and establishing a prudent and conservative system of banking, as my private and official letters to the chief officers abroad testify. (Hear, hear. They are on record. But it would seem sufficient regard has not on all occasions been paid to my instructions, and while, gentlemen, I have no wish to reflect harshly or ungenerously on the staff, I cannot arrive at any other conclusion than that the present condition has in part arisen from too great a desire to get business—(hear, hear)—and too little prudence and good judgment has been shown in limiting the extent of advances, and too little care in making advances on the security offered. I trust the remonstrances the court has sent out may have due effect upon our officials and that we may again before long enter upon a renewal of the prosperity that for so long a period ran uninterruptedly its successful course, and I have no doubt from the reports recived that such a favorable future is before us. (Hear, hear.) Before moving the adoption of the report, my friend Mr. Benson, who has recently returned from the other side, will offer you a few remarks which I am sure will be very interesting.

Mr. C. W. Benson said that after he exhaustive and complete speech they had just heard he could add but little to give the shareholders a clear idea of the position of the bank and of the great strength of its resources. He had, however, recently had an opportunity of visiting British Columbia, as well as the states of Washington and Oregon, and of conferring with several of the bank's officers. The financial strain was fully felt in the United States in 1893, but in Canada, owing to the scientific system of banking, the panic of 1893 was more known at the time through the reports in the newspapers of what was occurring over the border than from actual experience. (Hear, hear.) At the same time, the resulting contraction of business spread from the United States to Canada, inducing distress and economies in all directions. The results were still apparent in the continual small demand upon the bank for commercial facilities, and the great strength of the bank's reserve and cash assets. The year 1895 showed some revival in trade, which was most marked on the Atlantic side of the United States and Canada, but hardly extended to the Pacific. On the eve of President Cleveland's Venezuelan message, America was, in his judgment, about to enter on better times. The commercial liquidation was nearly over. The bank ought to get its reward for clarifying its assets so thoroughly, and the new accounts which the chairman proposed would, by and by, have no more effect on their minds than any other book entry. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman—Of course I shall be glad to answer any question. In the meantime, I beg to move: "That the report and accounts, as now submitted, be received and adopted."

Mr. James Anderson seconded the motion. A long discussion followed on the part of Messrs. Mackay, Scott, Richardson, Jameson, Percy, Russell, Washington and others. Mr. Russell was almost inaudible.

The chairman, in reply, said: The gentleman who spoke previously to the hon. proprietor, who has just sat down, I could not hear, and therefore I am sorry to say I cannot reply; but if he will honor me with a visit at the bank I will go into the matter and give him the fullest particulars he requires. I am very sorry, but it so happens that I am suffering from deafness and a severe cold, and I really did not hear. Now as to the queries, the first is one with regard to whether the loss incurred was at any one branch or was general. The total amount includes the loss at all the branches; but there are two delinquen abtnheres ?x"aucaqu two delinquent branches more particularly than any others, namely, Vancouver and Portland. In both instances we had to dismiss the manager for mismanagement—(hear, hear)—and the losses at these two branches represent a large proportion of the total. We have since dismissed another manager, so that you see we are pretty active in our determination to have worthy men to represent us on the other side. (Hear, hear.) Now with regard to the auditors we have a superintendent of branches in British Columbia, and an inspector of branches in the United States, whose duties are to supervise and control all advances and the securities taken, and also to see that the half-yearly accounts are audited by themselves before they are sent home. Now the dividend has been referred to. I think my friend who spoke upon the subject forgets that we still will have £100,000 at reserve (hear, hear), and I speak the sentiments of my colleagues when I say it is only fair to you to divide this comparatively small dividend. But, of course, gentlemen, it rests in your hands. If you say no, there is an end of it. Now as to the reserve, the question was whether it should be large or not. Well, as soon as we can build it up it will be our anxious desire to do so, but we must first make the profits. I have no doubt that we are all right, gentlemen We have made a fine business, but it has not been conducted by some of our managers as prudently as it ought to have been. If you had seen our recent letters to the officials, I think you would say that we had spoken very openly about this matter; but it is very difficult, gentlemen—any man of business will tell you the same thing—to control gentlemen 6000 miles awar from you. (Hear, hear.) The amount of the losses proposed to be put in the suspense account has been criticised. Well, it is a very large sum, but, as I said before, the two branches Vancouver and Portland are the chief delinquents, and a very large proportion of our losses arise from them. But I tell you, gentlemen, that when the advances were made the securities were considered to be in considerable excess of the advances; they were considered to be perfectly good and ample to meet them; but, owing to the long-continued depression the mortgages on land and other securities have, like every other commodity, depreciated, but with better times and better business these securities must rise. (Hear, hear.) Then there was a question about the charter. As I have already said, the charter, like most other royal charters, involves a liability equivalent to the amount of the shares.

Mr. Percy—It is questioned, sir, in the "Stock Exchange Year Book." I notice there that it is rather doubtful if the charter was correct or not; that is the reason I asked the question.*

The chairman—I am not aware of it sir; this is the first I have heard of it. I will ask my friend Mr. Williams to answer you.

Mr. Williams—By the charter the liability is limited to the amount of the share.

Mr. Percy—The amount paid, sir?

Captain Challis—We are liable for £20 more than our share.

The chairman—£20 is the liability. The next question is whether the provision proposed to be made for loss is sufficient? Well, gentlemen, I could not have come before you to-day and made the substantial statement I have done if I did not believe the total mentioned would meet them. (Hear, hear.) We can only judge from the reports we receive half-yearly. This half-year I was not satisfied with those reports, and I telegraphed for further information; and, as far as I can judge, and as far as my colleagues assist in judging with me, we believe this amount will be sufficient—nay, we believe it is fully ample, and with better times the securities we hold will improve in value. I cannot, however, predict to you whether it will be £1000 more or less. Now, as to the nature of the securities. In Portland the securities owned by the bank against bad and doubtful debts are real estate, collateral bills, mortgages on lands, bonds and shares and scrip, but the value is uncertain. In Vancouver the securities are real estate, freehold lands, timber land at present unsaleable, shares in other companies of no marketable value. Then you ask me if the sum of £135,000 will meet all our liabilities. I won't pledge my honor, or my purse either, but I hope and honestly believe that it will meet the difficulty. In reply to the gentleman who asked about losses in London, I am happy to tell you we have no losses in London. (Hear, hear.) Now, gentlemen, that is all; those who are in favor of the resolution will signify the same in the usual manner.

The report and accounts were then carried unanimously.

The chairman—I beg to propose "that a dividend be paid on the paid-up capital of the bank at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, for the half-year ended 31st December last, payable on or after the 18th inst."

Mr. Anderson seconded the motion which was adopted unanimously.

Messrs. Gibbs and Cumming were re-elected auditors of the bank.

A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and directors for their conduct of the bank's business under difficult circumstances.

The chairman having briefly acknowledged the compliment, the proceedings terminated.

*The "Stock Exchange Year Book" says: "The liability of the shareholders is limited to a further £20 per share, and it is claimed that under the charter there is no extra liability for notes in circulation, amounting on June 30, 1895, to £158,991."—Canadian Gazette.

THE GREAT ENIGMA.

The origin of Egyptian civilization has been the enigma of the world for the past twenty-five centuries. Presenting no historic or even mythic infancy, it appears before the world at once as a highly civilized and organic comunity, centuries before Moses was a boy. Upon this subject Renan says: "Egypt has no archaic epoch, but suddenly takes its place in the world in all its matchless magnificence, without father and without mother, and as clean apart from all evolution as if it had dropped from the unknown heavens." Would not an explanation, at least feasible, be found in the hypothesis that it received its civilization from some source no longer existing? Menes, the first historic figure in its long line of dynasties—the outline of whose personality loom up waveringly indefinite, but grandly impressive, against the deep mythic background of pre-historic story—at least 4,500 B. C., conceived and executed enterprises, extorting the warmest admiration from the best engineers of the nineteenth century. Did he not alter the course of the Nile by vast embankments, to gain stable foundations in other than sinking sands for his sacred City of Memphis, construct the artificial lake of Moeri, 450 miles in circumference and 350 feet deep, as a reservoir for the waters of the Nile?

Look, too, at the colossal achievements of his successors, in architecture, sculpture, engineering, astronomical, political, medical, social and military science, to say nothing of navigation and theology. Witness the ruins of the Labyrinth recorded by Herodotus, which had 3,000 chambers, half of them above ground and half below, a combination of courts, chambers, colonnades, statues, and pyramids. Witness the wonders of the magnificent temple of Karnac, which still awakens our admiration—a temple, as Denon says, where the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Paris, could be set inside one of its halls and yet not touch the walls. Witness the sublime pyramids, originally built in honor of the sun god Ra, and for use as astronomical observatories, the splendors of Memphis, Thebes, and Heliopolis, of the Sphinx and the obelisks, the statuary, and the numerous temples, with the ruins of which the land is still filled.—Westminster Review.

—Premature baldness may be prevented and the hair made to grow on heads already bald, by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

—We supply shaving outfits that we guarantee. Get one, at Fox's, 78 Government street.

COST OF LAW SUITS.

The St. John Sun says: The parish of Elgin, in Albert county, and the parish of Moncton, in Westmerland county, recently thought that they had occasion to go to law to determine which should pay for the maintenance of a pauper invalid who had moved from one place to another. The litigation established one or two interesting points of law which had never before been tested. The legal information thus acquired is available for the whole province, while Moncton and Elgin pay the bills. The accounts to be paid by Moncton amount to about $1,100. Elgin, which got the best of the case before the courts, escaped with an expenditure of some $400. The case is to be settled by the abandonment of an appeal that has been taken and by some adjustment of expenses. Of the $1,500 paid, or to be paid, something less than $100 was expended in the support of the unfortunate man who was the cause of the dispute. The remainder was costs.

The Chicago Tribune, out of its experience, makes the following remarks:—Men are bringing suit daily to recover small sums, when they ought to know that they will have to pay out, on the average, three dollars for every one they recover. An honest lawyer would tell them so; but not all lawyers are honest. So men sue, and waste their time and their money. They hang around courts with their witnesses when they ought to be at work. One of the most economic measures imaginable would be a law cutting the right of appeal in petty cases, and making the decision of the trial court final. It would save the taxpayers and litigants money. Generally the trial court would decide about right, but, if it did not in a particular case, the defeated party would be better off than if he were permitted to appeal.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. That is not talk, but truth. One Pill a dose. See advertisment. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

—The best value for your money at Shore's Hardware.

The recent cut by the School Board of Teachers' salaries, and the reductions in the incomes of our Civic Officials, have not the keen appreciation of those interested.

The Feeling Among our Townspeople

is quite unfavorable to the change. While we deplore the fact that existing circumstances demand a saving, we are not blind to the ultimate outcome.

In Anticipation of Coming Events

I have reduced my prices in the various departments to the very lowest. I do not ask for your work, but I do ask to give an estimate

To Your Requirements

Firmly believing that the price and quality submitted will settle the question.

Phil. R. Smith,

Printer, Book Binder, Paper Ruler and Manufacturing Stationer, 32 Langley street.

THE GARRICK'S HEAD,

Bastion Street, has been reopened by the undersigned, where he will dispense the best of wines, liquors and cigars. OYSTER COCKTAILS a specialty. Visitors can depend upon polite service.

R. J. JOHNSON.

Victoria, Feb. 5, 1896.

SEQUAH'S REMEDIES

Can be Obtained from your Chemist.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

Don't forget, these Remedies have been

PUBLICLY TESTED

and proved to be superior to any other

Sold by all Chemists and direct from Langley & Co.

TRANSPORTATION.

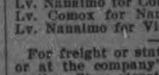
Finest Train

in the Northwest is the "North-Western Limited" via "Norh-Western Line" leaving Minneapolis every night 7:30 St. Paul 8:10 arriving Milwaukee 7:50 a.m., Chicago 9:30 a.m. It has Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and Standard Sleepers and Buffet Smoking Library Coaches, is vestibuled from end to end, lighted with brilliant Pintsch gas and steam-heated. Breakfast in Dining Car into Chicago. Your Home Agent will sell you tickets via this first class line. For further information and Illustrated Folder, Free, please address T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

F. W. Parker,

Puget Sound Agent, Seattle.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.



Str. JOAN,

L. P. LOCKE, Master.

Sails as follows calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.

Lv. Victoria.....Tuesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Comox for Nanaimo....Friday 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store street.

TSANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

..Passengers taken through..

WITHOUT CHANGE

..To all Points..

EAST AND SOUTHEAST.

Through First-Class Sleepers and Tourist Cars

TO BOSTON, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG & ST. PAUL.

For particulars regarding rates, etc., apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Victoria.

GEO. McL. BROWN, Dis. Pass. Agent, Vancouver.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 27,

Taking effect June 21st, 1895.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east Monday.

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper's Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock, when sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. Carleton, General Agent. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

ATLANTIC Steamship Agency

THROUGH TICKETS

TO AND FROM

ALL EUROPEAN POINTS.

At Lowest Rates.

Saloon fares from $40 to $90, according to location of berth. Second cabin $30 to $40. Steerage, $24.50.

SPECIAL RATE.

Parties sending for their friends in Europe will receive the benefit of a great reduction by purchasing their tickets here. For location of berths, sailing lists, etc., apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, General Agent, Victoria.

Cor. Fort and Government streets.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 25.

To Take Effect at 8:00 a.m. on Monday, Oct. 28th, 1895.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.

	Daily A. M.	Sat'dy P. M.
Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington	8 00	3.20
Ar. Nanaimo	11.40	6.38
Ar. Wellington	12.04	6.55

GOING SOUTH.

	Daily A. M.	Sat'dy P. M.
Lv. Wellington for Victoria	8.20	3 30
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria	8.47	3.45
Ar. Victoria	12.20	7.00

For rates and information apply at the Company's offices.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.

H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C.

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7 A.M. Lv.....SPOKANE....Ar. 5:30 P.M.

Commencing January 8th, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p. m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m., same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

PACIFIC COAST S.S. CO'Y

Dispatch a Steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.

CITY OF PUEBLA - - MARCH 13

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

TRANSPORTATION.

Oregon-Asiatic Steamship Line.

..FOR..

HONOLULU, CHINA and JAPAN.

S. S. ASLOUN, 4300 tons dead weight, due 24th February.

MOUNT LEBANON, 3000 tons dead weight, due 20th March.

PUGET SOUND & CENTRAL AMERICA SS. CO'Y

S. S. TRANSIT—Sailing monthly for Central American ports.

For freight and particulars apply to F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., Agents.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO'Y,

Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,

..IMPORTERS OF..

Japanese Rice, Silk and General Mercandise.

Board of Trade Building, Victoria.

Victoria & Sidney R'y

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows:

Leave Victoria at 7 am., 4 pm.
Leave Sidney at 8:15 am. 5:15 pm.

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS.

Leave Victoria at 7 am., 2 pm.
Leave Sidney at 8:15 am., 5:15 pm.

TO ALL

POINTS ON PUGET SOUND.

SS. "ROSALIE"

Leaves Victoria Daily at 8:30 p.m. except Sunday.

Arriving at Victoria Daily except Sundays at 5 p.m.

Leaves Seattle at 10 a.m. Daily except Sundays.

For tickets and information call on

J. K. DEVLIN, Agent,

75 Government Street.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Folsom st., San Francisco,

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The splendid, new 3,000 tons steel screw steamer Alameda, Thursday, April 2, at 2 p.m. or immediately on arrival of the English mails

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S. S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Tuesday, April 7th, 1896, at 10 a.m.

For passage apply to 114 Montgomery street. For freight apply to 327 Market St.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents. Victoria.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

RUNS

Through Pullmam Sleeping Cars,

Elegant Dining Cars,

Tourist Sleeping Cars,

St. Paul, Duluth, Grand Forks Winnipeg, Minneapolis, Fargo, Crookston, Helena.

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and All Points East and South. Also to China and Japan via Northern Pacific S.S. Co.

For full information, time cards, maps, etc., call on or address

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agt., Victoria, B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., 225 Morrison St., Portland, Ore.

FOR

Puget Sound Points.

TAKE THE FINE STEAMER

"City of Kingston"

Speed, 18 knots. Tonnage, 1147.

9 00 am	Lv	M 1	...*Victoria...	110	Ar	4 15 am
11 45 am	Lv	38	1/2 Townsend	72	Lv	12 30 am
3 00 pm	Lv	82	...Seattle....	28	Lv	9 45 pm
4 45 pm	Ar	110	Tacoma**.	M 1	Lv	7 30 pm

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

*Daily except Monday.

**Daily except Sunday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agt. Victoria, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

Wellington, March 9.—On Wednesday next the board of licensing commissioners meet to discuss the applications for our town. David H. Davis is applying for a hotel license and C. Marro for a wholesale license. The two temperance lodges are working against the granting of these.

Still they come! The Daughters of Ruth have come to swell the ranks. We must have nearly twenty lodges of secret societies.

The enrolment of members of the artillery company is completed. Captain Dillon expects to see a drill shed erected here, as has been done in the other towns.

Mr. T. W. Bucklee is again on our streets, but it will be some time before he regains his former strength and vigor.

Our football team will play Victoria on Saturday next if the weather continues favorable.

The following are the head pupils for February of the first two divisions of our public school:

Sixth class—Addie S. Matheson, Geo. Leighton and Fred C. Fisher.

Fifth senior—Arthur N. Morrison, Nora Stephenson and Bertha Cameron.

Fifth Junior—Jennie Bird, Jas. Sloan, Lydia Copeland.

Fourth Senior—Orville Randall, Mary Kerr, Florence Morrison.

Fourth Junior—Amelia Savy, Stewart Davidson, Samuel Turner.

MIDWAY.

Midway Advance.

D. Thompson, who comes from Marcus, was sent to jail for three months for stealing a pair of blankets at Grand Forks.

Sixty horses are now being used on the different stage lines between Marcus and Penticton, and soon this number will be increased.

There will be no scarcity of professional assayers in the country this summer, as already six assay offices are in operation.

Mr. Kane's claim, the Blue Jay, in Skylark Camp, is looking remarkably well. The ore is very rich in silver and carries high in gold.

Another shift has been put on at the Gold Drop. Six men are now working on the claim, which in every sense is justifying the expectations of the bonders.

The rush to the Colville reservation has not abated, though would-be locators are now obliged to go further afield. There will undoubtedly be a season of great activity this summer.

Mr. Munro has thrown up his bond on the Nugget claim, a valuable free gold proposition. The property has been bought outright by Mr. R. Stuart, who, it is understood, has instructed his London agent to be prepared to float the stock on the market at any time.

KAMLOOPS.

Inland Sentinel.

R. Buchanan is directing the work being done on the Companion on Peterson Creek. A dump is being prepared for the ore.

The provincial home had a narrow escape from being burned down on Tuesday evening. A small blaze was discovered on the roof of a small lean-to at the back of the building. It had just reached the extent that another minute or two would have put it beyond control. It was easily extinguished by a few buckets of water.

Some prospecting has already been done by some parties on the Tranquille this spring. Mineral bearing rock has been found to the westward of the stream. W. J. Norfolk and partner went down this week and on Thursday recorded four placer claims about five miles from the mouth of the Tranquille, and about two miles above the dam. The prospects are good, and the company will begin sluicing at once. The names of the partners are W. J. Norfolk, E. Parkes, O. Bartlett and L. Didillion.

VERNON.

Vernon News.

The Armstrong Flour Mill Association tion have decided to build an elevator of a capacity of 20,000 bushels. It is expected to have it completed by the 7th of April.

Permission has been accorded by the superintendent of education to all schools in the Okanagan and Spallumcheen districts to close for two days in May in order to attend a teachers' convention in this city, at which an institute will be organized.

About seventeen cars of vegetables and other produce have been shipped to the Kootenay markets since last fall by the Shippers' Union of Kelowna, and Mr. R. S. Hall, who is acting as agent for the society at Sandon, sends more encouraging reports regarding the prospects for shipment this year. In addition to this, large quantities of hay, oats, etc., have been forwarded by private parties, and Okanagan producers are now fairly established in the markets of the various mining districts of Kootenay.

The Black Horse mineral claim, situated near the B. X. ranch, and owned by C. F. Costerton, Simmons Bros., and E. C. Thompson, is showing up in great shape, as work is advancing on it. The ledge is one of the largest in the country being nearly 60 feet wide and can be traced for the whole length of the claim, 1500 feet. Several assays have been obtained which show the rock to average about $8 per ton in gold.

A marked change for the better has taken place in farming methods in this district during the past two years. Up to a very recent date it was the custom of merchants to import large quantities of eggs, butter, hams, bacon and lard, it being impossible for them to procure a sufficient amount of these commodities at home to supply their customers. This year, however, no eggs are being imported, and before very long the local market will be entirely supplied with bacon, butter, etc., produced in our own district.

Messrs. J. A. Mohr, Chas. Mohr and H. Chepmell left on Tuesday for the Similkameen country, where they spent last summer. On his return to Vernon last fall Mr. J. A. Mohr brought with him some splendid specimens of gold-bearing quartz, and it is their intention to open up this lead at once.

Pure blood is the safeguard of health. Keep the blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla if you would be well.

ALASKA MAILS.

Americans Establishing Mail Routes Into the Yukon Country.

Postmaster Gilbert S. Meem has received an order from the postoffice department, Washington City, to immediately advertise for a proposition to carry the mails from Juneau to Circle City, a distance of 833 miles, either for three round trips between those points from June 1 to November 30, or for six round trips during the year from the first mentioned day, says the Seattle P. I. The Canadians established during the summer a mail delivery along this route, and why American miners should be left without any mail facilities whatever from their government was a matter of much serious comment. The Seattle Chamber of Commerce has made strong representations upon the subject, and at its meeting on Tuesday last appointed a committee to memorialize congress on the subject. This will now be unnecessary, as the department seems to have taken up the matter of Alaska mails in earnest.

In the same official communication to Postmaster Meem he is informed that the arrangement with the steamship Willipa to carry the mails from here to Juneau, Mary Island and Fort Wrangel is approved, and that the service is to be bi-monthly. The contract price is $1,000.

The department also informs Postmaster Meem that there will shortly be a mail route opened to Cook inlet, which will be good news to a large number of men who are going there from this city, and to the friends they leave behind more especially. A postoffice is to be established on Portage bay, at the entrance to Cook inlet, to which the mails will be carried from Natuchek and Orca, at the head of Prince William sound, by the boats of the Alaska Commercial Company.

AZTEC BUILDINGS.

Magnificent Ruins Found by an American Explorer in Mexico.

An American mining expert, who is also an enthusiastic amateur photographer, has recently returned from Mexico with some pictures of remote Aztec ruins that have never before been reproduced. He encountered the usual trials and tribulations of those who journey where roads are unknown.

"In some places," he said, "where the path was nothing but a crevice along the side of a mountain tilted up in the air at an angle of 45 degrees, I shut my eyes and clung tightly to the burro's ears. I knew that he would never fall, but I was afraid of him waking away from under and leaving me alone upon that giddy height.

"Much as has been written about these burros," he went on, "I feel sure that there are volumes left unsaid. The feature in their composition that most impressed me was their absolute unwillingness to retaliate under punishment. They are beaten and wounded continually by their merciless drivers, and it is only as a last resort that they deign to take any notice of it, and then they lie down until they feel like getting up again. With all their seeming stupidity they are keenly observant, and it is really amusing to see how closely they watch the arriero driver unburden one of their companeros, and how quickly they jump into the vacated place to be relieved in turn of their huge loads.

"The most interesting ruins that I saw in all my journeyings were undoubtedly those of Mitla, or Mictlan, situated about 15 leagues to the southeast of Oaxaca, the chief city of the state of the same name. As far as I could determine, they consisted of six palaces and three pyramids, all of which are more or less dilapidated, and evidently bear but slight resemblance to their original magnificence.

"The Teocalli, or grand altar of sacrifices, which is now used as a church, is well worthy of the attention of the visitor, and the remains of the huge stone stairway leading up to it forms a veritable quarry in itself. How many poor wretches have been dragged up those age-worn steps to serve as victims at the barbarous religious festivals no one will ever know.

"But to return to something more cheerful, I will tell you about my adventures while investigating the palaces. One of these is located in the centre of the village, and is extremely long and narrow. It is built of huge unsculptured blocks of stone, and is utilized for storage purposes by the government.

"The great palace, distant about a quarter of a mile to the north of this building, is in a fair state of preservation, the beautiful walls particularly being almost entire. Its facade looks to the south, and is 130 feet long, and about 12 feet high. It is pierced by three doorways, each one of which has a lintel made from a solid block of sculptured stone 16 feet long, 3 feet wide and 2½ feet thick. The entire wall is constructed of neatly cut stone, and is covered with beautiful patterns of mosaic work in strong relief.

"Entering the doorway, I found myself in a hall measuring 21 feet wide and 125 feet long. The floor is composed of cement, and in the centre, standing like a row of huge smokestacks, are six monolith columns, 3 feet in diameter and 12 feet high, originally used to support the roof, which has now completely disappeared.

"From this hall I proceeded to the inner court by means of a narrow covered passageway. The walls of this court are adorned with the most elaborate mosaic and sculptured patterns, and the workmanship is as nearly faultless as human labor can be. Some of the patterns are so intricate that it must have required a high order of intelligence to even plan, let alone execute them.

"Opening from this court are four small rooms, which contain still more elaborate designs. In one of them especially, the walls are completely covered with mosaic work in relief, put on in parallel bands, pleasing to the eye, and beautiful beyond description. The floors, which are composed of some kind of cement, are harder than the stone.

"When one remembers that this palace was constructed many centuries before the Spanish conqueror came, that every stone was manipulated and cut with copper chisels, and that many huge blocks that I should estimate to weigh from 30 to 50 tons each, were transported from the quarries, 12 miles distant; one will realize that the men who constructed them were not uncivilized or ignorant.

"Desire Charnay, a French explorer, who visited Mitla in 1880, says that the monuments of Greece and Rome in their best time, could alone compare with the splendor of this great edifice.

"According to what a well-educated Mexican friend of mine told me, the original inhabitants, called the place Siobun, or Yobaa, 'the place of tombs.' But the Aztecs called it Mictlan—'place of sadness, hell, dwelling of the dead, a holy place devoted to the burial of the kings of Teozapotlan.'

"According to Zapoteco tradition, subterranean vaults exist under the ruins of this palace, and were used as a burial place for the priests and kings who once ruled over Mictlan. Acting upon this tradition, I carefully measured the walls, and found them 12 feet high on the inside of the inner court, and 21 feet high on the outside. Upon striking the cement floor it gave out a hollow sound, and I feel assured that there are hidden chambers beneath, the secrets of which have never been revealed to a white man.

"While measuring the walls and making a plan of the ruins, I was startled by the approach of three Indians. One of them proved to be the head man of the village, and he ordered me to leave at once, at the same time accusing me of desecrating the ruins. As there was not a man in the village who could speak a word of English, and as my Spanish was entirely lost upon them, we had extreme difficulty in understanding each other.

"Finding that protests of ignorance and arguments alike were of no avail, I produced my passport from the Mexican government, and declared that I would remain as long as I pleased. They still objected, but finally said that I might stay if I would agree not to open any of the underground vaults.

"The fact of these Zapoteca Indians still residing among the ruins of their former grandeur is not so wonderful when we come to examine into the characteristics of the present generation.

"I found them uncompromising antagonists to any change of locality, no matter how desirable it might be. Each one clings to his place of nativity with unwavering fidelity. As a race, they possess but little merriment in their composition, although the charm of music is not unknown among them.

"Aside from their active interference with my intended explorations, these Zapotecos were as friendly and mild in their behavior to me and one another as one could well wish. Some families among them were quite civilized in appearance, but the majority spoke only their own peculiar dialect, and still clung to their own traditions in regard to dress and not intermarrying with other tribes.

"It was with a spirit of sadness that I bade the ruins of Mitla farewell. In those underground vaults are the robes, jewels and possibly manuscripts of a lost civilization. No other spot in the whole world offers such an opportunity to the well equipped explorer, and I believe that Mitla will some day receive the attention that it deserves."

THE HONEST DANE.

"I like all the Danes, from the professionalists, as they are called, to the stolid little country children who 'cap' so assiduously to the stranger man. But with this proviso; that they have not adulterated their native character with too much of the tincture of cosmopolitanism. The American Dane is often a highly unpleasant specimen of a man. He has assimilated perforce much of the vulgarity and dollar worship so common across the Atlantic, and he openly despises his untravelled compatriots for their simplicity and contentment in that state of life in which circumstances and their own want of enterprise have fixed them. The genuine Dane, would, I belive, rather die than cheat his fellowman and especially a stranger. But your emigrant Dane, home for a holiday from Iowa or Minnesota, or worse still, returned as incapable, is quite another pair of shoes. Withal, if English traders in Danish butter and meat, the English importers of cycles to this excellent cycling country are to be believed, in all honest dealing the Dane trader is as keen for his own interests as he ought to be for the sake of his self-respect.

"We are not rich here in Denmark," said to me a stalwart farmer who had been coaxed into my room at a wayside inn merely because he had a little English; "but we do not spend much." He and his household (a large one) ate margarine. All his butter went to England. His pleasures at the inn of an evening were not of a costly kind; a penny cup of coffee and a three halfpenny bottle or lager beer, with perhaps a cigar at five for two pence. He disabused my mind of the idea that his country was lightly taxed, and that it knows next to nothing of trials like ours under the poor laws. I am sorry to hear, moreover, that there are wicked old men in Denmark who assign their property to their children and play the pauper, throwing themselves upon their native parish, which is then bound to maintain them. They cannot be numerous, however. And the same may be said of the privileged estates of certain notorious individuals, which pay nothing towards the burdens of the state. The Dane loves fair treatment, and he would feel more affection for good (if despotic) King Christian IX. if he would remedy these undeniable grievances.—Cornhill Magazine.

—Simeon S. Hartman, of Tunnelton, West Va., has been subject to attacks of colic about once a year, and would have to call a doctor and then suffer for about twelve hours as much as some do when they die. He was taken recently just the same as at other times, and concluded to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says: "I took one dose of it and it gave me relief in five minutes. That is more than anything has ever done for me.' For sale by all druggists; Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

—We have no need to remind you that our stock of Crockery and Glassware is always replete with the latest goods from Europe and the United States. Weiler Bros. *

—See the prize puzzle in the window at Shore's Hardware, 37 Johnson St. *

—Pocket knives, scissors, etc., a specialty at Shore's Hardware. *

A COOL QUARTETTE.

"I have always been afraid of a fire in a hotel," said a traveller for a boot and shoe house, "and on my very first trip provided myself with a knotted rope, sixty feet long. Anything like the smell of smoke always wakens me, and any unusual noise in the night brings me out of bed. One night there were four of us boys occupying two beds in a Southern hotel which had a crush of guests. Our room was on the fourth story, and each one of us got out our ropes before going to bed. We also went out into the hall and located the stairway, elevator, etc.

"At 1 o'clock in the morning, with the rain pouring down and the night as dark as a wolf's throat, the hotel caught fire in the kitchen and all the guests were aroused. I have always felt proud of the coolness of our quartette. One man whipped the sheets of the two beds, tied them together and ran the length of the hall and lowered himself down the opening of the freight elevator. A second seized his trunk and dragged it down one pair of stairs and left it and then threw his coil of rope out of the window, stopping to fasten the end, and then ran into the hall and then into a room at the far end of it, and it was found in a wardrobe after the fire had been extinguished.

"And in your case?" was asked.

"Oh, I was very, very cool. I threw up a window, made the hook of my rope fast and slid down to the street amid the jeers of the assembled populace."

"You mean cheers.

"Not exactly. You see I had only to cross the roof to another window to step out on the roof of a store level with the sill, and the assembled populace couldn't understand why I should prefer to monkey with the rope and burn the skin off the palms of my hands until I was a cripple for six weeks. I believe one impulsive individual called me a hero, but the rest of the crowd and the daily papers spoke of me as an ass, and I think they hit the case plumb-center!"

GAME ACT AMENDMENTS.

To the Editor: I have read in your paper Mr. Martin's proposed amendments to the game act, which as far as they go may be all right, particularly for east of the Cascades; but they do not touch the vital point, the perpetuity of our game. For instance, every open season the Indians in particular, and stray boats of white men, come around the islands and carry off great quantities of game for the markets, destroying more in one week than all the settlers in a whole season; and this depleting process is repeated throughout the whole archipelago from East Point to Seymour Narrows. To drive off such pothunters it is more than the settler can do, for no sooner does he drive them off his land, than they are on to his neighbor's, and so on till they have a canoe-load, and, as Mr. Wooley and "Delta" say in their very sensible letters, "stop the sale of game altogether," and then the pothunter will stop also. If not stopped the outlying districts will soon be denuded of game. The writer knows several that make a practice every season of pothunting and rounding round in quest of game on other people's property. Such a clause, of "no game to be sold," would save expense to the government and give our game a chance to increase and rid us of several beachcombers that during the open season are a great annoyance, and in many instances a loss to the settlers on the islands.

GROUSE.

Plumper Pass, March 7th, 1896.

—The bluebird is hailed as a harbinger of spring. It is also a reminder that a blood-purifier is needed to prepare the system for the debilitating weather to come. Listen and you will hear the birds singing: "Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla in March, April, May."

The Pourning Rain

Can't penetrate through garments interlined with

Rigby Proofed Fibre Chamois

The Rigby process makes it non-absorbent and completely waterproof without altering its smooth surface or leaving any unpleasant odor.

This line will be invaluable for use in skirts, capes and other wraps. It costs no more and looks the same in the piece except for the waterproof label.

Avoid Worthless Imitations.

The name is on each yard.

WEILER BROS'

Carpet Beating Machine . .

Will thoroughly clean your Carpets and make them look almost like new.

Send your order in as early as possible and avoid the rush when the "general house-cleaning" commences.

We will make your Carpets up, beat them and relay the same at moderate rates.

WEILER BROS.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER

HAS THE LARGEST DEMAND IN CANADA

Why Waste Time and Money

making experiments with other baking powders, when

WHITE STAR

has become a DEMONSTRATED SUCCESS.

Medal Awarded, 1895.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER PURE & WHOLESOME

Notice of Assignment.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas Haughton, of the city of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, Merchant, and Alfred E. Wescott, of Victoria, aforesaid, Merchant, carrying on business in partnership under the firm name of Thomas Haughton and Company, have by deed dated the 14th day of February, 1896, assigned all their personal estate, credits and effects which may be seized or sold under execution, and all the real estate of them and either of them, to John Leander Beckwith, of the city of Victoria aforesaid, Commission Merchant, in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the said Thomas Haughton and Alfred E. Wescott.

The said deed was executed by the said Thomas Haughton and Alfred E. Wescott and John Leander Beckwith on the 14th day of February, 1896.

All creditors are requested to send full particulars of their claims to the trustee on or before the 31st day of March, 1896.

Dated the 14th day of February, 1896.

H. G. HALL,
Solicitor for the Trustee.

"LOOK IT UP."

Yes, dear reader, they have been "looking it up," and now that the HOUSES ARE LET, EXCEPT THE BIG ONE, we are turning our attention to the arable acreage that we offer at prices to defy competition.

Yes, MOUNT TOLMIE ESTATE, values have suffered, but by a favorable financial arrangement we are meeting the drop in prices.

We must pay our past due taxes or be "SOLD UP."

Call for map and get particulars of FIVE and TEN acre plots, all ready for the plow, that will produce anything that will grow on Vancouver Island.

J. H. BROWNLEE,
Financial Agent.
Rooms 38 and 39,
Board of Trade Building.

Notice.

Belleville Street, between McClure Street and Birdcage Walk is closed to Public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Look Out

..FOR..

THE PROVINCE

"A Province I will give thee."—Ant. & Cleo.

OFFICES AT VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER, B.C.

PRICE TEN CENTS.

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Showing the Industries of British Columbia.

The last two issues having been completely exhausted, subscribers are requested to leave their orders for extra copies early.

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Commencing with the Anniversary Number, new subscribers will be taken at $1.00 per annum.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

THE RING.

JOHN L'S IDEA.

San Francisco, March 9.—John L. Sullivan and Farson Davies are preparing to head a movement to place pugilism on a paying basis again. Sullivan believes sporting men should organize and refuse to cast ballots for legislators or congressmen who would not agree to let prize fighters go unmolested. "We want to educate and tone up the people to understand boxing," said Sullivan. "Of course, if a man don't want to see boxing, he don't have to, but he's got no business interfering with those who do. Like the ministers, his duty is to tell us to go to heaven and let him stick to that. What business has he got to interfere with legitimate sport?"

GOLF.

MEDAL COMPETITION.

The result of the Victoria Golf club's medal competition at the Oak Bay links on Saturday was as follows:

A. CLASS.

1. Harvey Combe, 91—2 89
2. A. P. Luxton, 109—16 93
3. C. C. Worsfold, 96—2 94

B. CLASS.

1. Morley, 108—9 99

The spring meeting of the club will be held on March 21st, when competitors from all the coast cities will be present.

THE WHEEL.

BICYCLE BOBBIES.

New York, March 9.—The bicycle squad has proved entirely satisfactory. When Spring comes all New York's asphalt and macadam streets will be policed by policemen on wheels. This was decided upon at a meeting of the police board last night.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In a quoit match at the Colonist Hotel on Saturday W. Deasy defeated C. Wriglesworth by a score of 21 to 10.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Council Discuss the Present Position of the British Pacific.

The council of the Board of Trade met this morning at 10 o'clock to take into consideration the refusal of the government to longer negotiate with the promoters of the British Pacific railway enterprise.

There were present President Ker and Messrs. Futcher, Pearse, Davies, Templeman, Flumerfelt, Pearson and Leiser.

The question having been discussed at some length, it was, on motion of Mr. Futcher, seconded by Mr. Pearse, resolved, that the secretary be authorized to communicate with the government and with Mr. Bodwell, counsel for the promoters, expressing as the unanimous sentiment of the council the desirability of continuing negotiations, in the hope that the block to the proceedings may be found to be only temporary, and that the object of the company, viz., the construction of a railway through Northern British Columbia to the East, with which all are in accord—may be ultimately accomplished.

This resolution was unanimously carried and the council adjourned.

American News.

Guthrie, O. T., March 9.—A special courier has brought news from Arrapoe, seventy-five miles from the railroad, of a fight between the sheriff's officers and the outlaws Redbuck and George Miller, in which Redbuck was instantly killed and Miller mortally wounded. The outlaws who killed W. G. Oliver two weeks ago and were driven into the mountains, were surprised by seven officers and riddled with bullets before they had a chance to get under cover.

Pittsburg, March 9.—An east end fire at 7:30 this morning destroyed a block of ten houses on Aurelia street, rendering ten families homeless, and causing a loss of $50,000.

Cincinnati, March 9.—A Times-Star special says that Senator Weissinger is dead. He had been ill for several days with a bad cold, which changed into pneumonia. He was made worse by excitement on Saturday when told that Blackburn had been elected.

IT'S HARD TO FIND VICTIMS.

West Ontario Conservatives Have Difficulty Getting Candidates.

Toronto, March 9.—At Stouffville, Saturday, the Conservative convention of West Ontario accepted the resignation of Col. N. F. Patterson, Conservative nominee for the riding. Col. Patterson dwelt at length on the unkind treatment he had received from the Conservative party in the riding, and refused longer to remain its nominee. After a good deal of wrangling, Robert Graham was nominated as successor.

ENTHUSIASTIC ITALIANS.

Wish to go Home and Join the Abyssinian Campaign.

Chicago, March 9.—Forty members of the Italia club last night offered themselves for the service of their native country. Amid great enthusiasm they signed a memorial, addressed to the Italian minister of war, declaring their willingness to leave their adopted country at the pleasure of the king and proceed to Rome where they will join the Italian army to take part in the Abyssinian campaign. The action was not the impulse of a moment, but has been contemplated since the first news of the Italian crisis arrived. Count Raswadonestry, Italian consul, has cabled the memorial to his government.

SPOILS FROM ASHANTI.

Rather Disappointing in Value, Though Very Curious.

London, March 9.—The Ashanti spoils have arrived at the colonial office, and are very disappointing. The whole lot is said to be not worth more than £2,000. A number of the articles are hollow gold, instead of solid gold, like those captured by the previous British expedition to Ashanti. The inference is that the supply of Ashanti gold has greatly diminished recently. The three chief objects are King Prempeh's crown, made of gazelle skin lined with yellow plush, each side of the lapel of the crown being ornamented with pure soft gold, representing skulls and jawbones of lions, the whole surmounted by two golden goat's horns; the executioner's grewsome badge of office, ornamented with gold representations of headless bodies and with the executioner holding a drawn sword in the centre and the executioner's sword, deeply bloodstained, and with the hilt ending in a huge gold ball.

AFTER HIS PENSIONS AGAIN.

Those Horrid Radicals Persecuting the Poor Duke of Cambridge.

London, March 9.—An interesting discussion is promised in the house of commons when the debate on the army estimates is in order. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman Liberal, who was secretary of state for war in the last administration, and who is termed by the Irish members "the Scotch sandbag," will move to reduce the vote by £1,900, this amount being the special pension of the Duke of Cambridge, the late commander-in-chief of the forces and cousin, of the queen. The first lord of the treasury, A. J. Balfour, it is alleged, recently gave an explicit assurance that no such pension would be given, and it is openly suggested that the influence of royalty was brought to bear in order to alter Mr. Balfour's mind. The government will be questioned on the latter point, and some interesting attacks and parries are anticipated.

TO KILL ARMOUR.

Another Attempt Made to Kill the Great Pork Packer with a Bomb.

Chicago, March 9.—Another attempt was made to kill P. D. Armour, the famous pork-packer, on Saturday night. Shortly after 5 o'clock the employes of the Hyde Park postal station were thrown into a state of great excitement by finding a supposed dynamite bomb in a parcel which had just come from the main office. The package was a small paste-board box, addressed "P. D. Armour, No. 2115 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ills." It had evidently been mailed at some outlying district. One of the foremen took it to Supt. Hendrickson and when the examined it they heard a peculiar click inside. Then it dawned on them they were handling an infernal machine, and both left the room hastily. No explosion followed, and finally after about 10 minutes, they returned. Supt. Hendrickson made a careful examination and then cut into the box disclosing a piece of three-inch gas-pipe, securely fastened to the end of which was a fuse. It was arranged in such a way that by removing two parts of the box the fuse would be lighted and the bomb would explode. This is the fourth attempt that has been made to kill the great pork-packer. A similar attempt was made in December.

DOUBLE BILL TO-NIGHT.

Mme. Tavary, A. L. Guille, the Famous Tenor, and Entire Company in Cast.

To-night the short season of opera will open with the great double bill of Donizetti's famous opera, "Lucia di Lammermoor" and Mascagni's brilliant opera "Cavalleria Rusticana." In "Lucia" will be heard Mme. Tavary, the great tenor, Guille, Max Eugene and Signor Abramoff, supported by the full strength of the company, and in "Cavalleria" will be heard Mme. Doree, Mme. Tomlins, Wm. Stephens, Wm. Schuster, Mme. Romane and others. Mme. Tavary has made an especial study of the character of Lucia. In the great mad-scene she will be seen in one of her most interesting interpretations. The Chevalier Guille is considered the greatest interpreter of the role of Edgardo on the operatic stage to-day. He has sung this part both in Europe and America with Mme. Patti, who considers him one of the three best with whom she ever sang. It is also the opera in which Chevalier Guille made his operatic debut, when but 21 years of age, at Avignon, France, his native town. It is said that tenor Guille, is the only tenor living who sings the part in the original key and the great cadenza which Donizetti wrote for the famous tenor Rubini.

The sale of seats has been very large, and indicates that a crowded house will greet the organization which Manager Pratt brings.

A CURIOUS PROPHECY.

Over 40 years ago, an old German hermit published, in a Bavarian paper, a curious prophecy. In it he foretold the Austro-Russian and Franco-Prussian wars, the death of Pope Pius, and the Turko-Russian debate at arms. He said that Germany would have three emperors in one year before the end of the century, and indicated the death of two United States presidents by assassination. All these things have come to pass.

In the same article he said that when the twentieth century opens great seismic disturbances will take place, which will cause the submersion of New York city and the western half of the City of Havana. Cuba is to break in two, while Florida and Lower California are to suffer total extinction. The shock of earthquakes will raze buildings to the ground in almost every city on the continent, millions of lives and billions of dollars' worth of property will be lost.

There is to be a change in the economic conditions of almost every civilized nation. He foretells the growth of a democratic spirit in England, which will result in a revolution that will overthrow the present form of government and make the country a republic. He says the last ruler of England will be the best the country ever had, and the first president of the new nation will be one of the royal family.

According to the Hermit, Russia, France and Italy will form an alliance, and will enter into war with Turkey. This war is to be the outgrowth of Turkish persecution of Christian subjects. This triple alliance will conquer the domain of the Sick Man of the East. At the expiration of the war complications will arise which will plunge Italy and France into war with Russia. The result will be that the two countries will be gobbled up by the northern power, and will cease to exist as independent nations. While war is being waged between them the people will move the seat of Catholicism from Rome to some town in southern Ireland.

A rebellion will take place in the land of the shamrock, in which the country will become independent of England. Then a conflict will arise between the ultra Catholics of South Ireland and the ultra Protestants of North Ireland, in which the Southerns will be victors. A kingdom will be established, and it is predicted that the reign of the first potentate will become historic for its tyranny.

The prophet paints a dark future for the United States. He says, at the close of the century, a feeling of unrest will seize the people. This feeling will be the outgrowth of unequal social and economic conditions. He predicts the twenty-fifth president will be the last executive head of the United States. During his administration the discontented masses will break into open rebellion, and the established form of government will be rent asunder, and for a year or more anarchy will prevail. When order shall be brought out of chaos six republics will be formed, with capitals at the following cities: San Francisco, Denver, New Orleans, St. Louis, Washington and Boston.—New York Mercury.

A SALT RUB.

It's Refreshing and Invigorating, and Your Bathroom Will Do.

When you say the word "sanitarium" does it convey the impression of an hospital? If so, you have a very erroneous idea, for it is astonishing how many well, or rather sound people, spend the whole or part of their summer in such institutions. There are teachers who are undertoned by their overstraining work, women who have danced their feet weary at too many balls and parties, city ministers who need the soothing effect of a quiet place, much sleep and good physical care, and hosts of other people in other professions who need rest and quiet.

In these places the endeavor is made frequently to cure by outside treatment rather than by the wholesale taking of medicine. In this line of treatment there is nothing that is more invigorating than the salt rub. The patient is taken into a small bathroom. The attendant sprays him with warm water, then takes handfuls of moist salt with which he scrubs the skin, beginning with the chest, going to the back, then to the arms and hands, and so on down to the feet. By that time the patient is the hue of a boiled lobster. The attendant next turns on the sprinkling of warm water, gradually cooling the water until it is cold. After that the patient is rubbed vigorously with a towel, and a cleaner, fresher, smoother, more buoyant person it would be hard to find. The flesh is as smooth to the touch as marble or satin or velvet, or, better still, a combination of the three. The patient feels many degrees lighter and more elastic than before the rub, and is ready for a good meal or a long walk.

A salt rub can be taken in your own house about as well as in a sanitarium. Take a quart of coarse salt—not the fine table salt—put it into a basin or pail, and pour on it only enough water to wet it—not too much water, or the salt will be melted. The mixture should be of the consistency of thick slush. Instead of being sprinkled, you can plunge into your bath tub of warm water, then stand and rub yourself from head to foot with the moist salt. Another plunge into the tub washes off the salt, and by turning on the cold water, the temperature of the bath will be steadily lowered. A brisk drying with a towel and the deed is done.

With some persons there are parts of the body which do not become red when rubbed with the salt, remaining white during the entire bath. This is caused by poor circulation in these parts, and it often requires a number of salt baths before even the faintest pink is visible, but by persevering in this treatment they will become as rosy as desired. Some take the salt only once a week, others twice, and still others more frequently. For many persons the salt rub is far better than a Turkish bath, because it never weakens.

For thin persons, who need more nourishment than they get from food, who wish to become plump and who feel chilly when they go to bed, there is nothing better than an oil rub, taken at night, just before retiring. This simply consists of rubbing the body from head to foot with cocoanut, olive or sweet oil. This is particularly beneficial to elderly people who are feeble.

A third simple but efficacious treatment for those who are not strong is called the stimulating rub. Take a quart of strong vinegar, put a cupful of salt—half a pint—into it, and place the mixture on the stove. When it is very hot pour in half a cupful of alcohol and sponge the body all over, then get into bed immediately and a refreshing sleep generally follows.

A SULTAN'S ROYAL SPORT.

Exchange: The sultan of Morocco uses bicycles as instruments of torture for any of the ladies of his harem who have the misfortune to offend him. The unhappy odalisques are compelled to mount the machines and ride around a marked track in the palace gardens. Not knowing how to ride, their repeated falls and other mishaps furnish the sultan and his more favored wives with endless amusement. When they have fallen twenty times—provided, of course, that they have not broken their necks—the punishment is complete, and the bruised beauties are allowed to retire.

"I wouldn't mind helping you if I thought there was anything in you."

"Jes' you gimme the dime, mister, an' see how quick there'll be somthin' in me."

"Are you working?" said the yarn to the crocheting needle.

"Knit," replied the needle.

The family with the skeleton
Is now in dire dismay
For fear that it may be exposed
By use of the Roentgen ray.

A. Leflar.

DISEASED LUNGS

CURED BY TAKING

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

"I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and I did what is often done in such cases, neglected it. I then consulted a doctor, who found, on examining me, that the upper part of the left lung was badly affected. The medicines he gave me did not seem to do any good, and I determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking a few doses my trouble was relieved, and before I had finished the bottle I was cured."—A. LEFLAR, watchmaker, Orangeville, Ont.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills Cure Indigestion.

Our Store To Let

..AND..

Showcases and Fixtures For Sale.

BARGAINS FOR EVERYBODY!

... No Reserve ...

DAVIDSON BROS.,

The Jewellers, 59 Government Street.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Justice McCreight is registered at the Oriental.

W. R. McCormick returned from the Sound yesterday.

R. Collister was a passenger from the Mainland last evening.

G. Gerow and J. Hanan returned last evening from Kootenay.

C. F. Costerton, of Vernon, registered at the Driard this morning.

R. A. Wylie returned from Vancouver by the Charmer last evening.

T. W. Patterson, of the V. & S., has returned from the Mainland.

J. A. McKelvie, of the Vernon News, is registered at the Oriental.

W. J. Dowler, city clerk, is confined to the house with a severe cold.

H. W. Cox, of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Vancouver, is at the Driard.

A. H. Scaife and wife were passengers on the Charmer from Vancouver last evening.

W. A. Ward and J. C. Maclure returned by the Charmer from Vancouver last evening.

J. A. Fullerton and Capt. Ettershanks are down from Vancouver to meet the Empress of China.

J. Keith Reid, manager of the Kootenay Mining Bureau of Montreal and Nelson, is in the city.

Captains W. E. George and Francis, the Alaska pilots, were passengers from the Sound last evening.

E. M. Yarwood and wife and Mrs. Williams, of Nanaimo, registered at the Driard this afternoon.

J. E. Fagan, of the Vancouver custom house, came over from the Sound yesterday and will wait for the Empress.

Madame Tavary, A. L. Guille and wife, C. H. Pratt and wife, Madame Thea Dorre and Max Eugene, of the Tavaray Opera Co., are at the Driard.

E. P. Davies, Q.C., president of the Vancouver Liberal Association; J. C. Russell, police magistrate; A. H. McNeill and Wm. Sully are at the Driard.

Edward Simpkins, who has been studying with Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, has on account of his ill health gone to Nelson, where he enters the office of Mr. J. H. Bowes.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Madame Marie Tavary, Mr Pratt and wife, Mr Guille and wife, Mr Abramoff, Mr Stevens, Mr Johnston, Mr Eugene, Mr Dudley, Mr Yenniel, Mr Avery, Mr Jowonges, Mr Keady, Mr Myers, Mr Barbous, Mr Louchen, Mr Modidiam, Mr Gomba, Mr Hill, Mr Hoiman, Mr Witt, Mr Selves, Mr Rudolph, Miss Dane, Miss Tomlins, Miss Lichter, Miss Franklyn, Miss Miller, Miss Thornton, C V Poglime, Mr Bogaert, M Rosenthal, M E Ellis, J Cabman, Capt Francis, Miss Davies, Mrs Folger, C Berry, Miss Vatter, Miss Pope, Miss Gellner, Miss Hibbard, N Hashin, E Meneale, J Boggiero, D A Vogel, V K Cirrello, T Frigul, E B Spoth, T N Bernoif, W R McCormick, J Johnson, Edward Thomas, H A Mounes, J Blogett, P Q Jones, Miss Romain, Miss Collier, Miss Cinelli, Miss Clarr, Miss Rich, Geo Kenney, J Copobionco, C Pritson, R S Gonoponce, J De Prieki, D Bomagnote, T A Peluso, T V Corra, F A Menzies, Miss Webster, W E George, Andrew Flodvrae, J Pogley.

Per Steamer Charmer from Vancouver—C S Smith, R Russell, Jno Armstrong, E C Billinghurst, W E Drake, A H Scaife and wife, J A Fullerton, E P Davis, Wm Sulley, G Gerow, J E Williams, T P McIntyre, D L Germain, A J Bjene, J B Gordon, W Ethershanks, W A Ward, A H McNeil, Col Warren, J Hanan, W Berchall, R A Wylie, H Waxstock, J C Maclure, J Macaulay, R Collister, J Sudman, J Cullcolt, Miss Williams, A Bailie.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Blakie & McKinnon, White & Co, T Patton, Prov Pub Co, Johns Bros, R Barry, Nicholles & Renouf, H Bland, S Leiser & Co, F & K Mill Co, F J Nowell, Dean & Hiscock, E Campbell, T Shotbolt.

Per Steamer Charmer from Vancouver—A McGregor, Hickman Tye Hdw Co, Union C Co, Longley & Co, Lenz & Leiser, G A Richardson, J Hutchinson, J Jessup, Martin & R, G & McC, Wilson Bros, Fell & Co, E Wall & Co, D Spencer, W Wilson, J Piercy, W Cannery Co, S Leiser, H B Co, C E Redfern, J Fullerton, C H Bowes, G S Russell, T N Hibben, R Lettice, Times Ptg Co, Turner B & Co, S Reid, J H Todd, W Bownass, J Partridge, Johns Bros, Prov Pub Co, C Meredith, Weiler Bros, T M Brayshaw, Lowenberg & Co, H L Salmon, B Williams, T L Brown, Ames Holden Co, Colonist P Co, S Marks, J H Baker, G R Jackson, J Sommers, C Basett, S Schoen, S A Stoddart, J Pendray, R E Cooper, C A Godson, J Horner, E & N Ry Co, W Stewart, Vic Elec Ry & L Co, J Angus, Hastie & B, C Cookson; Dom Exp Co.

He—I think you have such a pretty name.

She—I like yours better.

DIED.

POLLARD—At the residence of Mr. H. G. Hall, Saanich road, on the 8th inst., Maria, relict of the late Rev. Wm. Pollard, a native of Eastbourne, England, aged 76 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday at 2 o'clock p.m. from the residence as above. Friends will please accept this intimation.

ORR—At Retalhuleu, Guatemala, Central America, on March 2nd, 1896, John Sneddon Orr, a native of Coatbridge, Scotland, formerly of Victoria, B. C., aged 38 years.

—Pocket knives, scissors, etc., a specialty at Shore's Hardware. •

—Men's Mackintosh coats $12. Gilmore & McCandless. •

—Try Okell & Morris' damson jams. •

—Gilmore & McCandless quote some attractive prices in men's clothing. •

ROYAL Baking Powder. *Highest of all in leavening strength.*—U. S. Government Report

"WE needs must Love the Choicest when we taste it."

Ram Lal's are grown, blended and packed on the estate in India. One pound is sufficient for 200 tea cups. For sale only by

Erskine, Wall & Co.

Leading Grocers, Government Street.

ARRIVAL OF NEW SPRING GOODS

John McCallum, THE FASHIONABLE TAILOR, 28 1-2 BROAD STREET,

Has opened out and passed into stock a very large and attractive selection of Suitings for the Spring trade. These goods have been marked at close cash prices, and with the view of still holding the leading position in the Victoria Tailoring trade.

I intend keeping up my usual standard of excellence in fit and finish of garments; my prices being popular and consistent with good workmanship.

Don't waste your money on poor clothes. The man who knows a good thing when he sees it, comes for his clothes direct to

JOHN McCALLUM, The Fashionable Tailor,

28 1-2 Broad Street, Next Times Building.

Stock Taking.

We have just completed this very necessary part of our business and in going through our Stock we find quite a few lines of Goods that don't sell as readily as we would like. In former years we have sent these Goods to auction, as we never believe in carrying over old stock. This year we have decided to give our customers the benefit, and can assure you that any Goods offered as old stock or to clear, will be sold at about half price. People not wishing the latest can have good, serviceable Suits for very little money. If you want the latest in Clothing, Hats, etc., we have them, and at bottom prices, too.

Gilmore & McCandless

35 & 37 Johnson St.

MONEY To Loan.

THE BIRKBECK INVESTMENT SECURITY & SAVINGS CO.

Apply to the Local Agents,

SHEDDEN, GOWARD & CO.

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